LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1865.

y sent in registered letters at our risk, MOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

ONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1865. or, in his message, speaks in terms of just or State, the Eastern and Western Lung ms the Feeble minded Institute at Frank. ort, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, arges the necessity which exists for their "more ple support." We heartily concur in the

nost from absolute necessity too much over-

nore careful attention and all the aid they re-mire to enable them to confer the greatest possmount of good upon the smitten and flicted portion of the community that they ere designed to bless. There is no more sa-

t ought to be cherished and kept always sed. To minister to a "mind diseased, ind, if possible, restore reason to her august ne, is surely a work worthy of men and anls. How many, alas! of the gifted children genius have, in different ages and countries, seh bereft of that great sunlight of the soul, starless till the good God has seen proper them in mercy up where darkness and shadows are unknown. Formerly it was thought that insanity incurable, and quently it was supposed to mark the pe-lispleasure of the Creator against those hus afflicted. The victims were invested with sort of superstitious dread, and they were left heir chains and dens and filth. But, thanks to ur noble and advancing Christian civilization. ity is now known to be a disease, not of the mind itself, strictly speaking, but of the brain, the organ through which its phenomena are manifested, and that in a multitude of cure, like any other disease. Science and med-ical skill have been gradually reducing the per-

vet entirely extinguish it. With regard to the feeble-minded, a great nge has also been effected. It is found that of the class are capable with judicious treat-

selves. The old definition of Blackstone attain any," has become to some extent defective. He is capable of attaining some understanding, as the actual experiments which have been made prove. The education of the deaf do not literally "receive their sight," they are so taught that they can enjoy anything except

We are not familiar with the affairs of our Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and cannot, therefore, speak of its particular management, but have no doubt it is in able and judi clous hands, and worthy of the fostering care

With reference to the institution for the blind near this city we are better posted, and can speak more definitely. The location is most eautiful and levely, and, under the vigilant and careful superintendence of Mr. Patton and his well-chosen associates, it is not only a school but a home for the blindsone of the best managed, neatest, and, in all respects, most admira-acylums of the kind that can be found in a country.

We paid it a visit not long ago, and were de-

lighted with everything we saw. The grounds are ample and airy, and the health of the in mates excellent. Nothing that can contribut to the welfare, improvement, comfort, and hapneglected. We saw specimens of bead-work, executed by the girls, that look as if they had been manufactured by the fairies. Mr. Patton is ever tasking his ingenuity for new means for giving employment to both boys and girls, and thus to enhance their pleasure and their improve-ment. The institution suffered severely by the war, the inmates having been driven out of it, and the buildings turned into a hospital. Matters have been righted, however, and the Asylum is now in the full tide of successful progress. It is capable of accommodating many more pupils than it now has. Its advantages for the education of the blind should be made known

throughout the State. Lost" and many other great works printed in raised characters, and to perceive with what readiness and intelligence the pupils read and

glory to Kentucky, and richly merits all that

between Christian and heathen civilization—if the latter may be so termed—that there is not a single charitable institution for the benefit of men in any heathen country on the face of the earth. The remark was elicited by the existence of a sort of hospital for animals which was some years ago visited and described by an American missionary in Burmah. One of the mest vivid and thrilling descriptions of buman wretchedness and horror we ever perused was Dr. Madden's account of his visit to the Mahometan mad-house at Calro, in Egypt. It fairly thrilled one's blood. The victims were all chained like wild beasts in

THE CONVENTION AT FRANKFORT IN JANUARY Next.—We are glad to observe that prominent and influential gentlemen, identified with the Agricultural Society of the State, are about to take decisive steps toward establishing in Kentucky a reliable system of labor. At a meeting of the Society, at Frankfort, on the 14th inst., a committee was appointed, in accordance with a resolution, to issue a call for a convention, comprising representatives of the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, to assemble in Frankfort, on the 11th of January next, the object of the convention plan for encouraging the immigration of intelligent and industrious men to Kentucky, as well as to discuss the most effective principles upon which to construct a new system of labor. The call for this convention appeared in our columns on NEXT.-We are glad to observe that promi-

Saturday, and we earnestly invite to it the attention of the farmers throughout the State.

This subject is one of mighty import to this State. It pertains to interests that are fundamental to the welfare of Kentucky. The demand for reliable and efficient laborers in the midst of us is an exceedingly pressing one, the importance of which is sorely felt in every department of industry. The overthrow of slavery has necessarily left the cause of labor in a derarged condition in this State, and it is now incumbent upon our agriculturists, in co-operation with the Legislature, to devise the readiest plan for remedying the consequent evils. We believe that those evils can be speedly removed by the concerted action of the leading agriculturists of the State, and the con-

ling agriculturists of the State, and the conleading agriculturists of the State, and the convention indicated by the present call will serve as the best medium through, which the wants and wishes of our people can be know. The call proposes that each county in the State shall send delegates to the convention, in which the subjects of labor and immigration shall be freely discussions in connection with the needs of our industrial interests. We are sure, at least we hope, that the meeting will be attended by representatives from every section of the State. The discussions likely to occur in the convention will cost a flood of light upon the material interests and inevitable destiny of Kentucky.

[From the Memphie Appeal.]

Taken altogether, the message will take a first rank in the januals of the nation, and to form the rallying point of the whole people of the country, irrespective of party associations or prejudices, in the great work yet to do, of thoroughly and solidly restoring the Government of the United States to the affections of its citizens in every part of its territory. Should it do so, Andrew Johnson will have won glory enough, without the still further good that we may reasonably look forward to form his administration.

[From the Richmond Times.] as the best medium through which the wants

and inevitable destiny of Kentucky.

No State of the Union possesses the elements of wealth and greatness more bountifully than our own proud Commonwealth. We have a climate as pure and genial as that of Italy; our soil is as productive as the alluvial of the Delta, and beneath it are various and numerous mincrels of the highest and richest character. The hidden wealth of Kentucky is beyond computation, and now her fields are opened for the free access of all available labor and capital.

What we need at present is a reliable system of labor for developing our bounteous resources, and we carnestly hope the opportunity fer discussing this vital subject in convention will not be allowed to pass unimproved by the agriculturists of the State. Let, therefore, the proposed convention comprise representatives from every county of the wealth and industry of Kentucky.

In the Richmond Times.]

The message, which we publish to-day, is, nevertheless, the production of a statesman who has discarded all those passions and prejudices from his breast, and dismissed all considerations of party from his councils. There is a calm clear, disparsionate resolution in his views, and an utter ignoring of the temporary issues engendered by fanaticism and kept alive by the passions infiamed by civil war, which shows that he feels that he is right, and that time will vindicate his wisdom and patricism.

The President's message, of which we have presented a telegraphic synopsis, has, doubt-less, given a feeling of general satisfaction to our readers. They will desire, perhaps, to look more fully into the details, and this may be necessary to a more full and perfect appreciation of the nature of that document; but enough appears to advise us of its tendency and purport. It appears sufficiently that it is the intention of the Government to persist in its policy of reconstruction already indicated. There seems to be the disposition to avoid unand inevitable destiny of Kentucky.

No State of the Union possesses the elements

is beneficial in the best sense. He resists all importunities to make a public speech; but I am told that he converses freely with all who call upon him, and that he urges everybody to accept the issue of the war in a most cheerful and liberal spirit. While in Columbus two weeks ago, I was told of a letter he wrote to a friend in that city immediately after the famous Hampton Roads confesence. I tried in every way to get a sight of it, but without success. The gentleman who told me of it had read it and used, these words in respect thereto: "He said that peace could be obtained on terms not humilisting to the South, and that it eught to be made at once, but Mr. Davis and his principal advisers did not want peace.

We felt persuaded Mr. Stephens would act as

war, and that his presence in Georgia would be

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SOUTHERN OPINIONS OF THE MESSAGE.

The comments of the Southern press upon

the President's message are generally approba-tory. We have room for but few selections from their editorials, but reprint below a few extracts from leading journals:

[From the Mobile Register.]

After thanking God for the end of war, and

Eron the Mobile Resister.]

After thanking God for the end of war, and paying a tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Mr. Johnson launches his argument into the marrow of the great question of the day. He helts not to talk of gevernmental details, or to adon his speech with "glittering generalities" What was to be done with the States lately in rebellion, their arms being stacked and surrendered? This is the question and the topic, and it its discussion he prefaces his own programme by a searching analysis of the theory of the Federal Constitution and Government—that theory, of course, tempered by the heat evolved from a successful war against the extreme State rights principle. He passes from this analysis to a vindication of the principles of r publican freedom. He takes his stand on the side of the Constitution. He declares for peace, harmony, and speedy restoration. If paints both the impolicy and the savagery of the alternative theory of dividing the nation between vanquishers and vanquished, and the great perlies and exhausting expense of a martial government for the South. In a word, the President adheres to and maintains the programme of reconstruction with which his speeches and published declarations have made the country ismiliar, and which has caused the South to regard him as a great benefactor are wise statesman. No matter that he has not done this with an elen and a spirit of defiance that would have kept pace with the ardor of our desires and our sense of right. No matter if the President has forgotten the prime rule of puzilism, which is to get the first blow and make it a telling one, in all great encounters. He has done enough to plant himself squarely and fairly in antagonism to the radical programme which tremples Constitution, freedom, and humanity under the feet of a cruel and inexorable partyism.

The question will go before the great tribunal of the American people at the polls of 1881—the question of constitutional freedom or of ralical higher law diabolism. If Andrew Johnson is ma

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Dec. 10.1

from every county of the wealth and industry of Kentucky.

The Boston Dally Advertiser has the following interesting account of A. H. Stephens from a correspondent in Georgia:

While in Augusta the other day I saw Alexecutive poncy—that the Union has not been dissolved; that the States are all constituents of it; that, though citizens may have been disaffected, the State is consistent and firm in its relation; that against the disaffection in the State, and not against the State itself, the powers of the Government are to be directed, and, this disaffection overcome, the State remains in necessary relation to the Government, and is at once entitled, without condition, to the equal exercise of rights once belonging to the members of that body.

In this policy there is every reason to believe the Government will prevail. It has the power; and the firm but unostentations mode of its approach to the issue gives assurance of the Government of late to remove all unnecessary impediments and questions—to induce the States to adopt the forms the least exceptionable—to abandon the principles of policy to which there and need, these words in respect thereto: "He said that peace could be obtained on terms not humiliating to the South, and that it sught to be made at once, but Mr. Davis and his principal advisers did not want peace.

We felt persuaded Mr. Stephens would act as this Boston correspondent says he is acting. We felt persuaded that he would advise a cheerful and hearty acquiescence in the issue of the war, and that his presence in Georgia would be

war, and that his presence in Georgia would be beneficial to the State and to the great work of recorganization and peace, the work of restoring the Un'on in the best sense of the phrase. Hence we urged his release and pardon.

Mr. Stephens is one of nature's noblemen; and from our heart of hearts we believe that every throb of his soul is in favor of the Union, of his country, and of his whole country.

Mr. Stephens ought to be in the Senate of the United States. Let Congress repeal the oath and receive into its body again with accla mations the great and good Georgian, one of the mobiest Romans of this or any other country. Oh we do abhor that narrow spirit and that short-sighted policy that keep from the councils of the public such a man as Alexander H. Stephens.

Important Decision by Judge Ballard.

Judge tand Ballard, during the season of the war of four years and a yest expenditure. [From the Daily South Carolinian.] LEPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BALLARD.—
Judge and Ballard, during the season of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky, in Covington, Friday, delivered an important decision upon the application of Henry Bishop for a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner, Henry Bishop, states that he is a free man of color; that he entered the volunteer service of the United States in the 114th regiment of United States colored infantry; that, after serving faithfully, he was honorably discharged; that, while he was in said service, he was, and still is, the husband of Rachel Bishop, and the father of George Bishop, William A. Bishop, and John Bishop, who are also children are illegally restrained of their liberty, and forcibly held as slaves by Aaron Yager. The petition, after setting forth that other of his children by the same wife are detained by other parties, prays that a writ of habeas corpus be granted to him, commanding, &c. The writ was refused.

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**The Eviscopal Cleron in Alchang a From the Void ab initio — when they have led to a cion, which were real acts, and as null and void ab initio — when they have led to a war of feur years and a vast expanditure of noney, while the country was rocked in the throes of convulsion, as by a voicano—we see that the President land the throes of convulsion, as by a voicano—we see that the President land the throes of convulsion, as by a voicano—we see that the President labors in a fanciful theory, solicitous of a fiction which may be countenanced (using the law prayes) because of its "pious uses." Much of the difficulty in his way, as in ours, less in this petty fiction of a "pretended secession." If this were only a "pretended secession." If this were only a treatment of the Union, yet not admissible, or only admissible, or only admissible now upon conditio

ALABAMA. The Episcopal Clergy in Alabama —From the following editorial in the Montgomery (Ala) *Advertiser, it would seem that either the statement that President Johnson had revoked Gen. Wood's orders prohibiting the Episcopal clergy of Alabama from exercising their functions, was premature, or that the Presidential order is

On the testimony of the National Intelligencer of the 21st nlt., we announced a few days since that the military order requiring the Episcôpal clergy of Alabama to be suspended from their functions has been recinded by President Johnson, but we are sorry to find either that the order has not been revoked, or that its revocation has not yet been officially declared.

We are informed that the rector of St. John's Church in this city was, on last Sabbath, by order of the General commanding the District of Mortgomery, forbidden to hold religious services with some members of his congregation in one of the rooms at the Hammer Hall, a well-known institution of learning.

Of course such an occurrence is much to be deplored by all persons who sincerely desire the restoration of the country to peace and quiet under the Constitution and laws, Nothing could be more irritating to a people bred to an abhor-

restoration of the country to peace and quiet under the Constitution and laws. Nothing could be more irritating to a people bred to an abhorrence of everything looking like interference with the worthip of God than a persistent effort to deny the ministration of the Gospel to so eld and respectable a body of Christians as compose the Episcopal church of Alabama.

We do not believe there is a more loyal congregation in the United St. is but Bishop Willinger preferred to receive at orders from the higher authorities of his own church, as to the forms of worship which he should precribe for his people, and, as he was especially enjoined to pray for the civil authority, which, according to his conception of the situation when he wrote, did not include President Johuson, he had the prayer omitted, for the time being, for the President of the United States, and, by so doing, the Episcopal church of Alabama has been closed by order of the military authorities at Nashville and Mobile.

It was hoped that the rectors of the church might, ere this, have been relieved of all disability by order of the President; but, in the absence of any such orders, it is presumable that General Davies dogs not feel at liberty to disobey the orders of his superior, previously pro-

Message of Gov. Orr.—Governor Orr sent in his first message to the Legislature on the 6 h inst. It is a brief document, chiefly devoted to matters of mere local importance, principal smong which is the question of raising money

poses to issue certificates of indebtedness, re-ceivable in payment of State taxes, and in essful prosecution of the agri-kate, and it will be best com-ng him cheerful and contented. Congress. They have never declared, so far as we

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865,

Union Men .- During the last twelve months sionists assumed, upon the strength of it, to cisely what the words "necessary and proper" overthrow the nation. We struggled arduous- do in relation to the power of Congress to en ly, though vainly, to prevent secession, and then force the provisions of the Constitution, and the tide of abolition, but the latter was as inevitable as the former; and when we saw that the fact of abolition could not be avoided we sought, by the Constitutional Anti-slavery dment, to give to a resistless revolution a legal and permanent aspect. The debe met by a spirit of shacers by the recent war should part. In sending their favors, correspondents never have disturbed the equilibrium of any will please write legibly and upon but one side true lover of the Union, though it has shocked of the page. the nerves and paralyzed the patriotism of meny who profess to be such. Throughout the war the secessionists were the most effective abolitionists in the country, and the prostrated condition of slavery now is attributable directly

and divide the ranks of Union men. In com-mon with all sincere Unionists of the State, when we have contended for the guarantees of slavery we have not meant thereby to contend against the life of the nation; but when ostensibly contending for the "rights of nor less than the overthrow of the Republic. The extreme pro-slavery leaders in Kentucky during the last twelve months have not sought to preserve slavery. They knew it to be impossible to preserve slavery; but they have labored to organize a political party upon the number of Union men in the midst of us have been induced to assume this position, and, in doing so, whether intentionally or not, they allied themselves with the original secession party most casual observer that the leaders of the old secession element in Kentucky are endeay-Oring to unite with themselves, under the specious name of "Conservative," a sufficient proportion of the Union men to constitute the predominant party in the State. Of this incongruous party the old secessionists will seek to be the leaders in every portion of Kentucky. The party is to be composed of original secessionists, Wickliffe composed of original secessionists, Wickliffe men of the "no-more-men-and-no-more-money" stripe, and such extreme anti-amendment Union men as will permit their pro-slavery prejudices to whip them into the party. If this attempt of Lazarus W. Powell & Co. to build up such a party in Kentucky shall succeed, the organization will stand alone, separated from any national party in existence. But we cannot believe that the movement will receive the co-operation of a sufficient number of Unionists, either in the Legislature or out of it, to in-

ists, either in the Legislature or out of it, to in- Crawford's Late. sure its success.

It is the duty of all Union men to firmly stand together now. The war and the several questions arising from it have been adjusted—partly by the progress of events and partly by the silent judgment of the loyal American people.

GRAPES.

Delaware, Catawba, Concord, Maxatawney. Norton's Virginia, Hartford Prolific. Apples recommended for further trial in certain localities. These were popular varieties, but owing to several years failure except in certain localities, were rejected from the list:
Pryor's Red, Rambo, Yellow Bell-Flower. The Constitutional Amendment, over which we have quarreled so much in Kentucky, has befundamental law of the land, and, hence, an exciting issue between loyal men in this State has been removed. Let, therefore, all Union men in Kentucky forget the past differences amongst themselves and stand together in supring this course the true interests of the South will be promoted and a sound conservative sentiment in the Northern States be strengthened. In this policy is involved the success of the true national party for the future, no less than the preservation of a healthy Union sentiment

ture, actuated by a magnanimous spirit toward those who went out from the State into the late rebellion, has repealed the law of expatriation, thereby restoring all who were subject to its penalties to the respective rights of citizenship. We exerted our influence to produce this result, notwithstanding the earnestness and persistency with which we denounced the rebellion. In pursuing this course we carefully avoided the idea that those the left the State and took up arms against the Government and the Union did not deserve the penalties of the law, for to say that would be to stultify every declaration made by Union men in Kentucky since the war began. We simply desired, as we now do, that amnesty should be granted by the Commonwealth to those of her citizens who had perpetrated a great crime against her laws and her repealing the expatriation act, did not mean thereby to vindicate the deeds of treason which all rebel soldiers from Kentucky have unquestionably committed. Our contemporary, the Louisville Courier, referring to the repeal, said, en Friday last:

We congratulate these generous men, whose noble impulses and fearless hearts prompted them to spring to arms to defend their Southern brethren in their day of trial, upon this action of the Legislature. It is a record and a testimony which will stand through all time to come that the motives which proported them. come that the motives which prompted them to take up arms against the Government were inderstood and appreciated, and that they were not, in so doing guilty of a crime deserving pains and penalties, or of treason, which de-served the gallows And when the history of that bloody but ill-fated struggle shall be read in after days, it will also be related that within six months after the termination of hostilities, and before peace had been officially declared, the Legislature declared them all worthy of cittzenship, and restored to them their civil rights. And this will be their vindication and exemption from reproced-

The Courier, in the foregoing remarks, wideperverts the motives of every Union man in peal. The magnanimity of that body should not be construed, by those who have been at war against the Government, into "their vindication and exemption from reproach;" and we say this lest the misguided sons of Kentucky shall boast of their evil doing. The rebellion was criminal—criminal in the highest degree, and the names of the eighty-odd thousand brave men who went out from Kentucky under the flag of the Union will stand as enduring testisoldier from Kentucky can now return in peace but we offer him no "vindication and exemption" from the reproach which all just histo-

The dispatches show us how Wilson, Trumbull, & Co. interpret that second clause of the Constitutional Amendment. We refer it to the prayerful consideration of the Amendment mer in this State, who swore it did not mean any

And we refer it to the careful consideration of the anti-amendment men in this State, who swore like our army in Flanders, and kept it up daily through the entire canvass, that it did mean "such thing," and a good deal more.

Lou. Journal Lou. Journal

The editor of the Journal thought, perhaps, he meant something when he wrote-this. If he will write a column or two, he, may be, can teil what it is.—Democrat.

We don't know that we can return the compliment. We don't know that the editor of the Democrat thought he meant anything in particular when he wrote the above. He treats us to half a column in his delightfully dreamy, incoherent style, upon the inevitable second section, in which he declares that it means exactly what the radicals say it does. Here are his words: "Its advocates declare that it means all we said it meant!" What is he quarreling with Wilson it would be declared that it means all we said it meant!" What is he quarreling with Wilson it meant!" What is he quarreling with Wilson it meant!" pliment. We don't know that the editor of the Democrat thought be meant anything in particand Sumner for, when, by his own admission. they agree with him on the subject? He does these gentlemen injustice however.

are aware, that it gives Congress the power to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes, as KENTUCKY. POLITICS - THE DUTY OF ALL | the editor of the Democrat has. In their most extravagant ranting they never went so far as certain questions have divided the Union men that. The day for discussing the Constitutional of Kentucky. Those questions grew out of the | Amendment is past. It has been ratified by great struggle from which the country but late- the requisite number of the States, and will soon y emerged. Issues predicated upon the insti- | be a part of the organic law of the Republic. ution of slavery have been the chief causes of The second section confers upon Congress no dissension, but in the logical progress of events | power which that body would not have withthe whole slavery question has been disposed of. out it, as we proved irrefutably last summer.

we labored, with unquestioned zeal, to stay these words are in the Constitution now. SEND US THE NEWS .- The friends of the Journal in all parts of the State and country are respectfully urged to favor us, by letter, with any important news that may transpire in their lobe met by a spirit of sincere thankfulness on our

> The New Orleans Times is a bad gr Not a word of the article alluded to in its issue of the 8th was written by the senior editor of this paper, or, indeed, by any editor of it. Its appearance was fortuitous, and much re-

gretted.

men generally in this State protested against any Federal interference with slavery, for the papers South, which quote each others' articles sake of peace and union among all men; the to inflame the feelings of their respective secsecessionists, however, constantly used the sub-

The violent papers North and the violent

Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and his wife are on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

It is not meant that they are sojourning in Mississippi.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, and his wife are on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Another vigilant watch-dog at the Capital—we believe it is Mr. Wilson, of Massachusette— POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL The convention which met at Elizabethtown, Ky., slavery," have, in reality, meant nothing more on the 12th and 13th of October last, was composed of a number of our first pomologists, and after organizing the Kentucky State Po-

> mended the following list of fruits as worthy of cultivation:
> Twenty-four varieties recommended for gen-

Twenty-four varieties recommended for general cultivation:

APPLES.

Summer — Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Orange Sweet, Carolina Red June, American Summer Pearmain, King Apple.

Fall—Maiden's Blush, Frankfort Queen, Peuusylvania Red Streak, Porter, Fall Pippin, Ortley, or White Bellidower.

Winter—Lady Finger, Rome Beauty, Winter Pearmain (Striped), Wine Sap, Rawles's Jenet, Smith's Cider, Roxbiry Russet, Ben. Davis or New York Pippin, Milam, Little Romanite, Limber Twig, Moore's Sweet.

Cider Apples—Hugh's Crab and Harrison were adopted, and the Red Crab recommended as promising well.

Pears for General Cultivation —Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Madeline, White Doyenne, Baffum, Glock Morceau, Benrre Goubault, Seckle, Belle Lucrative, Tyson, Swan's, Orange, Bloodgood, Doyenne Boussock.

ONSTITUTION OF THE KENTUCKY POMOLOG

1. This Society shall be known as "The Ken-tucky State Pomological and Horticultural 2. Its officers shall be a President, Vice-Pres

4. The Recording Secretary shall record all proceedings of the Society, and collect and prepare for the press all communications.

5. The Corresponding Secretary shall perform all the correspondence, and furnish such as may be necessary thereof to the Recording Secretary. 6. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all the

tary.

6. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all the funds of the Society, and pay out the same upon the order of the Secretary.

7. The officers shall be elected annually and separately by a ballot vote, and shall hold the office until their successors are appointed.

8. The object af the Society being to collect, condense, and collate information relative to all varieties of fruit, and dispense the same among the people—every member shall pay into the Treasury two dellars a year for the purpose of publishing, and other expenses, and any person interested in fruits may become a member by forwarding to the Treasurer or Secretary the membership fee.

9. Every member shall be entitled to a copy of the Transactions of the Society from year to year.

year.

10. The President of the Society may call a necting at any time and place he deems advisable by a notice of thirty days in the public papers.

11. By-laws and alterations in the Constitu

during vacation.

Officers of the Kentucky State Pomological
and Horlicultural Society, and their postoffices:
President—Lawrence Young, Louisville, Ky.
Vice-Presidents—Z. R. Huggins, Glasgow,
Ky.; Dr. B. R. Young, Elizabethtown, Ky.; A.
D. Offutt, Georgetown, Scott county, Ry.
Corresponding Secretary—Samuel Haycraft,
Elizabethtown.

Presiding Secretary—Charles E. Nourse.

Recording Secretary—Characs

Elizabethtown.

Treasurer—Alferd M. Brown, Elizabethtown.

Executive Committee—Dr. B. R. Young Hardin county; J. W. Goren, Barren county; Hardin Taylor, Mason county; Wm. Johnson, Bardste Jos. B. Woolfork, Meade county; Lawren ang, Jefferson county, and Newtee Conference of the Lawren county. ELIZABETHTOWN, Oct. 18, 1865.

To the Fruit Growers and Horticulturists

To the Fruit Growers and Horticulturists of Kentucky:

The last four years of war have been trying to our progress, but as peace has again dawned upon our country, new life and hope have been inused into most of our industrial pursuits, and particularly into your branch of it.

The opening of the Louisville and Nashville raliroad has brought into market the valuable fruit lands of, Muldrows's Hill, immediately in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, and thought by many to be one of the best fruit localities in the United States, and although Muldrows's Hill, forming the south bank of Salt river and the Rolling Fork, extends up and down those streams for more than fifty miles, yet as the fruit-growers near where the railroad cuts the hill, in four miles of Elizabethtown, have taken such a lively interest in pomology, it was thought best to call a convention at that town, not for the purpose of making a local association, but one coextensive with the State, and the result has fully come up to our most sanguine expectations. We have had a full meeting, as large as we expected, and more so, of the most, skilly and excessful. the result has fully come up to our most sangulne expectations. We have had a full meeting, as large as we expected, and more so, of many of the most skillful and successful cultivators in the State, find have organized a society on a liberal scale—"The Kentucky State Pomological and Horticultural Society." Now the object of this address is to call upon all fruit-growers, horticulturists, flor'sts, and lovers of fruit, and those friendly to the best interest of the people, to or me to our aid and rally sround the nucleus so judiciously formed. A State organization is certainly far preferable to any local association, for by the State society we call together annually the most experienced, energetic, and scientific fruit-growers and horticulturists in the State, with an increasing interest from each annual meeting, and drawing the attention and receiving the aid of like institutions of other States.

As you will see by our proceedings the grow

the clemency consistent with the present and future safety of the Republic; she wishes, as we do with all our heart, that universal harmony receiving the aid of like institutions of other states.

As you will see by our proceedings, the greand leading object will be to collect and disseminate useful information in relation to soil, I calities, aspect, culture, varieties for a succession of crops suitable to all parts of the State, varieties best suited for family and market purposes, destructive insects, and diseases of fruits and trees, and an open field for discussions on all subjects connected with or touching the objects above named, we would like to get in a condition, and will with your help attain it, to offer annual premiums to encourage cultivators be without the sacrifice of the great and endur-ing interests of the Union; she asks, as we most earnestly do, that a general amnesty should be granted immediately if there are no powerful or insuperable obstacles to the adoption of such a measure; but Kentucky holds, as we most assuredly do, that all these things should be considered as matters of favor to the returning rebels and not as what they have a right to de mand. Neither Kentucky, nor any other loval State, nor the United States, has the least idea of saying either by word or act that the rebels were right in the course they so unfortunately took—not the slightest idea of indorsing seces-

sion and rebellion or of implying a doubt of their being crimes of terrible magnitude. This ext annual meeting.

The next annual meeting of the Society will should be distinctly understood by all. be at Elizabethown, on Wednesday after-second Monday in September, 1866. The ti-and place for future meetings will be fixed A paper in the interest of one of our politicians boasts that he "can stand upon his in-

ssion.

8AMUEL HAYCRAFT.

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL A widow, when she visits the graveyard, oft-MORE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION .-Some vigilant individual in Congress has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, pro-

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1865,

biting the repudiation of the public debt. The

dea is a capital one. The public debt should

ggest, however, a second section to the pro-

repudiating their debts, and a third section pro-

adopted prohibiting persons from doing wrong.

We regard this as of the first importance. We

don't know if it would not obviate the neces-

against repudiation. We are inclined to think so, and we trust that the Washington guardian

of the public debt will at once take our sugges-

about the honor of the proposition, and he can

vent people from doing wrong would not only

tion into consideration. We are not particular

have the credit of it. Our amendment to pre-

sible, but would include, and of course prevent

all other kinds of villainy. It is apparent, therefore, that our amendment would be much

more virtuous, comprehensive, and powerful than his, and should consequently receive the

preference. But if the Congressional gentleman bould not accept our amendment in lieu of his,

al damper upon it, which a costitutions

Another vigilant watch-dog at the Capital-we believe it is Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts

proposes an amendment to the Constitution to

prevent trading in Confederate money. This

is better than the other. How versatile is

genius! We are almost vexed that we hadn't

thought of this ourselves, and proposed it be-

Wilson's prescience in proposing an organ-

We must suggest a second section to this

amendment also, in order to prevent evasion It should be borne in mind that in Texas and

other parts of the South, where corn shucks

and such like necessaries are scarce, the people fill their matresses with the circulating medium

of the "so-called Confederate States." The

second section which we propose to the amend

ment is to the effect that people shall not pur-

Unless this is done, the amendment will be cir.

cumvented and its spirit evaded. Wall street

will be purchasing matresses filled with Confederate funds, and the rascals will contend

that they haven't bought Confederate money at

all, only matresses. The honorable Senator from the Bay State will see therefore at a glance

the necessity of accepting our suggestion and

tion forever prohibiting the purchase of mat-resses stuffed with the currency of the Con-

left through which this villainous traffic can

creep through. Let the constitution be s

In the Senate of Kentucky, some days

books pertaining to slavery was pending, in view of the probable ratification of the Consti-

tutional Amendment, a spirited debate occurred, which called forth from certain Senators a num-

ber of intemperate and bitter expressions.

Unhappily for the peace and harmony of Ken

The foregoing, to say the least of it, sounded

ated to stir up bad feeling in that body, com-

entitled to differ as to the wisdom of certain

measures of the Administrations of Abraham

ucusly opposed some of their measures: but it

seems to us that that Union man goes to an ex-

zeme point who stands up before the world

and seeks to indentify those eminent Executives with the treason of Jefferson Davis,

the representative head of the recent criminal

rebellion. In the same great cause in which

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson have

been engaged, eighty thousand brave Ken-tuckians were enlisted, and their heroic deeds

have conferred enduring glory upon the State. Would Senator Cochran be pleased to face those

noble men and utter the uncalled for declara-

The rebel element in Kentucky may heartily congratulate the Senator for his bold defense of

Jefferson Davis, but no true Unionist can in-

dorse his denunciation of the highest officers of

The repeal of the Kentucky Expatriation

aw was wise and politic and patriotic. It was

demanded by the public good, by every consid-

eration of clemency, and by the fact that the

repealed law was unconstitutional. And we

are rejoiced to see a multitude of brave but mis-

far as the repeal of the Kentucky law restores

them to those rights. But they must not make

the mistake of construing the repeal as a jus-

tification or approval of their participation is

the rebellion. They must look upon it simply

as our State's annulment of her own peculiar

law, a law unparalleled in the country-the

annulment leaving them to the exclusive oper-

must regard it merely as a decision of Ken-

tucky that she will not punish her own erring

sons more sever 'y than her sister States punish

ardently do, that all who went into the rebel-

ion, from whatever part of the country, should

be treated by the Federal Government with all

their's.
Undoubtedly Kentucky desires, as we mo

ation of the laws of the United States. The

ded Kentuckians restored to their rights so

tion which we have quoted from his lips?

is so pat and admirable.

country as apropos, and masterly.

trust he will advocate the passage of ours

of adopting the proposed amendment

ents a fellow in two. ot be repudiated, and in order that it may not There's nothing like the flame of love to con-, what better means of preventing it than an sume a widow's weeds. amendment of the Constitution? We would No heart can be vacant. Evil enters wherever it can find room. posed amendment prohibiting the States from

body by a cannon ball, but the thing sometimes

An old man and a little child stand upon the tecting individuals from repudiating their debts.

Another amendment should be proposed and ways. threshold of time, the two looking different splendid ancestry. •
In the thoughts and hearts of young widows

the lost ones don't generally come in for even A man who catches ice is catching cold. Sheep have the advantage of men. The former can wear wool without having any trouble with it; the latter must take the trouble to turn it into broadcloth.

The most monstrous tyrant, Henry VIII,

was so ardent a wooer that he married his wives first and axed them afterwards. The ghost of Hamlet's father came back to this world as a recruiting officer. This is evi-A female kiss, intended to catch a lover, is a fishing-smack.

It is a dreadful endorsement of a man to mar-Cotton is still king-of the broad empire of

for general purposes. There is much rascality sfleat, and we are desirous of putting an effecersede sailing vessels on the ocean. The seaservice, like the tea-service, will depend chiefly Prayer and provender help us along in the

fore Mr. Wilson had a chance to, the proposal

the "so-called Confederate States of America" are rather strong, it must be confessed, and

ically preventive measure must strike the

ago, when the proposition to inquire into the post life hangs over the abyss. Propriety of repealing the laws on our statute. None are so liberal in pres None are so liberal in presents as those who habitually defraud others. Tyrants and sentimental robbers can sing and complain like

Seraphim; and, if there is anything hateful upon earth, it is this union of stealing and giving, of plundering and presenting. tucky, there are men in the Legislature whose political faith is confined to the narrow limits hues; but man they usually dress in black.

political faith is confined to the narrow limits of the old slavery question, and who are, there-Age and sufferings mark out the first incisi- a practice ship. ons for Death, so that he requires but little ofand dispassionately with the practical and una-voidable results of the war. The politicians of fort to cut us down; for it is with men as with trees, they are notched long before felling, that their life-sap may exude. this class seize upon every opportunity for ar-Not in the first quarrel, but only in the fourth raigning the General Government and denounc-ing those whom the people have charged with its tenth, and ten thousandth, can a woman be silent with the tongue, and at the same time

make a noise with the torso, turn every chair which she pushes away, and every yarn-winder which she upsets, into a speaking-machine and language-wheel, and thus make up by the loud

EDUCATIONAL. tered the following language:

If Jeffer on Davis is a traitor, I say that
Mr. Lincoln was equally a traitor, because he,
too, overrode the Constitution. I say that AnJohnson is a traitor to-day, equally, because he,
too. did not obey the only bond of union between these States, which holds them together. CONDUCTED BY W. N. HAILMAN. NORMAL SCHOOLS—NO. 6. In our historical sketch we shall begin European countries. But, since their political

institutions differ so essentially from our own, institutions differ so escentially from our own, we shall present merely a few, principally statistical, facts which go to prove the practicability of normal schools and their benefical influence upon educational affairs. The first normal schools and their benefical influence upon educational affairs. The first normal school, i.e., the first seminated as the students received a special training for the occupation of teaching, was established by Franke, in his celebrated orphan school, at Halle, about the year 1700. The first seminary for teachers of primary schools was founded at Stettin, in Prussia, in 1735. There are now in Germany over one hundred and fifty normal schools, and their number and scope are increasing every year.

To show the educational status of Germany at we collate some facts which we find in Barnard's valuable work on normal schools, in 1846, Prussia, with a population of about 18, more than 2 500,000 children between the ages of seven and fourteen, and, in 41 normal set schools, over 2,000 teachers.

If the same year, Saxony, with a population of 1,810,000, educated, in 2,155 common schools with 2,175 teachers, 278 000 children between the ages of seven and fourteen, and in 41 normal set considerable number in other schools in listers of the Googel to take an oath before performing the largest attaching liberty to all persons interpretation of the necessities of our naval service.

The report is an able and interasting one, and shows an intelligent appreciation of the necessities of our naval service.

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The report is an able and interasting one, and shows in the power of the Select Committee on Reconstruction.

The report is an able and interasting of the necessities of our naval service.

The thirt of the selection of the necessities of our naval service.

The power of the selection of the necessities of the few contains the total presented on the inform the House with we shall present merely a few, prin very hashly, coming from a Senator in the Legislature of a loyal State. It was strongly calcative of normal schools and their benefical inprising, as it does, a number of men who, in normal school, i. e, the first school in which the recent struggle, imperiled their lives for the students received a special training for the oc-Union. Men claiming to be loyal are perfectly cupation of teaching, was established by Franke,

Her nine seminaries were taught by 41 teachers and attended by 362 pupils. In the same year, Bavaria, with a population

of 4,250,000, taught 556,239 pupils in 6,065 common schools, and 696 student-teachers an nine seminaries. In 1844, the Grand Duchy of Baden, with a

population of 400,000, sustained 2,121 common schools and four teachers' seminaries. Among the other countries of Europe we notice Holland, which, in 1846, with 3,054,000

over 3,200 schools. In the remaining countries public education is still in an embryonic state, especially in France and England; yet it is a noticeable fact that the efforts of the governments of those countries to establish schools for the people are directed principally to teach-

schools are no longer considered an "experiment;" and must prove very useful among us in silencing the dismal croakings of hundreds of over-cautious men who look upon all things that have not been done in their grandfathers' time as "experiments," and who believe that experiments are always "bound to fail," men who are just ignorant enough to fancy that they know everything, impertinent enough to mani-fest this upon all occasions, and prudent and respectable enough to enable them to influence the unwary. This word "experiment" has been thrown in the face of every one that ever atempted, with or without enthusiasm, to urge the introduction of important reforms, and has proved one of the most formidable obstacles to State, especially since the fallure of the socalled normal school of '56-'59. But we shall defer further observations upon this point, for the purpose of reviewing the experience of our sister States concerning normal schools. We would, however, beg leave to direct at-

tention, in general terms, to the character of the normal schools of Europe. They are inof competent and skillful teachers. To this purpose alone the whole energies of the institutions taught yields at all times to proficiency in the art of teaching them; the aim of the students tellectual capital." We suppose it means that is not to understand, but to make understood. His last question is not, "what does this mean?"

but, "how shall I teach this?" If, perchance agriculture forms one of the subjects of in-struction, it is because the school educates teachers for agricultural districts, teachers who are expected to teach agriculture to their pupils teachers for agricultural districts, teachers who are expected to teach agriculture to their pupils and the parents of their pupils. In short, the students employ their whole time in receiving from experienced teachers the theory of education, and in practicing the principles inculcated, under proper direction, in the model schools attached to the institutions. The graduates, therefore, leave the school not as accomplished young teachers. They do not go out into the world expecting to teach, but determined to teach; they have chosen teaching as their profession, their calling for life, and the community respects and honors the profession accordingly. Hence, too, the normal schools are sufficient to supply the necessary number of teachers for the common schools, and no one would ever consent to send his child to a school taught by some one who his child to a school taught by some one who "could not find anything better to do," or who chose the rostrum as the best place "to wait for something to turn up."

REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES.—In opening his report Mr. Welles reviews at length the naval operations of the year. From this he proceeds to an account of the reduction of the y after the fall of Fort Fisher, and pushed forward with increased vigor upon the recovery ount of labor involved in this reduction is shown by the fact that while there were in the exclusive of other duty, 471 vessels and 2,455 guns, there are now but 29 vessels remaining on the coast, carrying 210 guns, exclusive of

In addition to our home squadron are the foreign squadrons which were re-established as soon as our domestic troubles were overcome. The property of the state of the squadrons which were re-established as soon as our domestic troubles were overcome. The property of the squadrons which were re-established as soon as our domestic troubles were overcome. The property of the squadrons which were re-established as soon as our domestic troubles were overcome. The property of the squadrons have been organized anew on as conomical a scale as possible; the West India squadron is soon to be put into operation, and the Pacific squadron, which has never been discontinued, is to be increased by the addition of the limits of the case waves are most phosphorescent after a storm.

The man or rifle is of little value, that has no fore-eight.

The man or rifle is of little value, that has no fore-eight.

Ink is the blood that flows in the veins of thought—let for the health of sangulne lords and poets.

We are afraid that most of the milk now-adays, although pumped, won't answer.

We are afraid that most of the milk now-adays, although pumped, won't answer.

We hen the sun of virtue is set, the blush of shame is the twilight. When the state dies and poets.

"In shall die," said a hypocondriac; "I feel twelve big men sitting on me already."

Never put off till to morrow the man you can do location of the limits of the city is about to commence in easient for the city is about to commence in the city is about to

damned, or according to the religion of the Jews, upon the Sabbath, the feasts of the new and the need of an asylum for seamen. The and the need of an asylum for seamen. The and the need of an asylum for seamen. The barry, and the weekly hour of prayer, Hell dies away, and a soft, cool Indian summer of the sity for an increase of pay to the favorable consists of the arm that Mr. Welles also presents the necessity for an increase of pay to the favorable consists of the command attention in this speech would command attention in this territory.

The rumer that General Sheridan's army was being re-enforced, and that some of the United tion is made as to its remedy, except that it is ment. recommended that hereafter there shall be but one midshipman appointed under the present system from each district, and that the other shall be taken from among the naval appren-

tices who have served two years on board of Among the interesting statistics of the report we find the statement that 1,149 vessels were captured by the navy during the war, the value of which will not be less than \$24,500,000, and of the 355 vessels destroyed at least \$7,000,000, making a total valuation of \$31,500,000, much of which was British property, engaged in unneutral commerce, and so justly captured and possed.

neutral commerce, and so justly captured and condemned.

In conclusion, the Secretary presents a brief summary of the reports from the different bureaus which accompany his report. He dwells with especial emphasis upon the fact presented in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery that an examination of the sick reports, covering a period of over thirty menths, shows that so far from being unhealthy, there was less sickness on board the Monitor vessels than on the same number of wooden ships with an equal number of men, and in similar exposed positions.

The report is an able and interesting one, and shows an intelligent appreciation of the necessists.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, that no State recently in rebellion cought to be entitled to representation until such State will, by its Legislature or properly constituted authorities, adopt an amendment to the Constitution, securing payment of State debts and repudiating the rebel debt.

Mr. Smith. of Kentucky, presented to the Select Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring against a class rule of aristocracy as a privileged power and asserting the duty of securing the largest attaching liberty to all persons irrespective of race and color, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

pany. Passed,

Mr. Thomas—Corporations—To incorporate the Otter
Crock Oil and Mining Company. Passed,
Mr. Harlau—Revised Statutes—Ronce bill to amend
Section J. Article 3, Chapter 47, Revised Statutes Reported a substitute for said bill, [The bill was published in full in Friday's proceedings.]
Mr. J. W. Davis offered a substitute for the substitute of Compilier. Ar. ov. Days onered a sussective for the substitute of Committee.

Mr. McHenry moved the previous question. Adopted.
Mr. Davie's smendment was then rejected.
The question was then taken on the adoption of the obstitute offered by the committee, and it was decided the affirmative, and the bill as amended was then seed.

no the ammative, and the bill as amended was then passed.

The bill as passed allows divores for confirmed and incurable insently of three years' standing, resulting from hiemperance or hereditary faits, concealed at many participation, and a jury as to all facts, as provided the challenger of expert physicians, and other proof, and defense by a swon attorney for the fundicipal Mr. Allen offered the following resolution, which was adereded, viz. in orders of the day.
offered the following resolution, which was

Mr. Bell effered the following resolution, which was adopted, vite the Speaker, and four members to be appointed by high be a standing Committee on Revision and Ruses, and that said committee report as a matter of privilege.

The House took up the report of the majority and minority of Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the care of A. J. Mershow, contesting the right of G. W. Ballew to a seat in this House from the country of Mad-

nave 55.
The resolution was then adopted. Yeas 55, nave 33.
And then the House adjourned.

Never put off till to morrow the man you can do to-day.

A stump-speaker is like a river; his mouth is the biggest part of him.

Perhaps of all our beings, dray-horses are best prepared "to test the luxury of—Wo!"

Some think that Victoria's crown is gold, studded with diamonds. The truth is, it is simply Queen's-wear.

Duelists often produce pistols to make a show of fight—and coffee to settle.

In England, every Sunday is a day of rest to the persecuted ear of the debtor, as even to the damned, or, according to the religion of the Jews, upon the Sabbath, the feasts of the new away, and a soft, cool Indian summer of the learn that Mr. Welles also pre-ents the neces
avay, and a soft, cool Indian summer of the learn that Mr. Welles also pre-ents the neces
avay and a soft, cool Indian summer of the lost the Government has received \$5.21,800 27.

The other points touched upon by the Secretary are the English exhibitions of neutrality in reference to rebel cruisers; importance of the Mexico daily increases among the Imperialists, and they ever greatly alarmed by the single to maintain that Republic, even by force of arms.

The anxiety to ascertain what will be the ultimate action of the United States ivergand to Mexico daily increases among the Imperialists, and they ever greatly alarmed by the site of the construction and repairs of naval vessels; the laying up of our iron-clad dock-yard at League Island; the changes in the Naval Academy and the necessity for its removal to some better location, such as some point on Chesspeake Bay, and the necessity for its removal to some better points touched upon by the Secretary are the English exhibitions of neutrality in the changes; importance of the construction and repairs of naval the secretary and they ever greatly alarmed by the Secretary and they ever greatly alarmed by the Secretary and they ever greatly alarmed by the Secretary and the construction and repairs of naval they compared to maintain that Republic, even by force of the United States for same.

This d

able method of selecting candidates for the
Naval Academy is considered but no suggestion is made as to its remedy, except that it is

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. Mr. Grimes presented a petition of Admiral Farragut and eleven hundred other naval offi-cers, asking for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

tion.
Mr Price, of Iowa, offered the following res-Mr Price, of fowa, offered the following res-olution, with a preamble setting forth that the public property and duty require that in the assembling of the present Congress Rapre-sentatives should see that in the readmission of the States lately in rebellion no possible safe-guard should be left unprovided to prevent the re-occurrence of past troubles, and while ag-suming the debt in a manner and securing pay for slavery among the probabilities of the fu-ture, the most effectual way of preventing these troubles would be to amend the Constitution so as to preclude in all coming time one or all of here acts. Be it

as to preclude in all coming time one or all of here acts. Be it Resolved, That, in the opinion of the House, the Constitution of the United States should be so amended that no State which has lately been in rebellion is entitled to representation in Congress until such State shall, by its Legislature, or by properly constituted authority, adopt the same amendments.

The above proposition was referred without debate to the Select Committee on Reconstructions.

Governor Corwin deed as instrument at the time of his death were Senators Davis and Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Lane, of Indiana, and J. C. Witmore, and others.

NEW YORK, December 18. The habeas corpus of Robert Martin, the rebel

catan.
The U.S. Consul at Vera Cruz is recognized.

Two Bombshells Thrown into the Radical DAMP AT ONCE.—The special message of the President and General Grant's report of his tour to the South, given by telegraph yesterday, fallen like bombshells into the radical amp. The opponents of restoration and peace in Congress were evidently not expecting such an explosion. The Lieutenant-General in parllar has been executing a flank movement. while the Commander-in-chief charges upon the enemy in front. The President tells Concress that the rebellion is suppressed in every State in which it existed, the United Sta courts reopened, the post-offices re-established and measures taken to put into operation the revenue laws; that the State Governments have been reorganized, the Constitutional Amendment adopted, and that the people of the States lately in revolt "are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than could reasonably have been anticipated under

The only states mentioned which have not yet completed their organizations are Florida and Texas. Florida has done so, but we suppose official knowledge of the fact had not reached the Executive at the date of his message. In Texas initiatory measures have been aken and will be pushed forward to an early

The President says that from all the information in his possession he believes that personal animosity in the Southern States "is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationand, he suggestively adds, "that repretion, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious reration of the relations of the States to the Na

The extremists have been saying for some time past that there would be found no subal difference bet ween them and the Pres We thank them for that express veen you and the President. A Daniel, yea,

the President's views. "I am satisfied," he says, "that the masses of the thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith." The people regard the two questions of slavery and the right of States to cede from the Union, the Lieutenant-General declares, as having "been settled forever by the highest tribunals." He was "pleased to learn n the leading men whom I (he) met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but * * a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in the council." He urges the entire withdrawal of negro troops from the South and for the most obvious reasons, and the re-tention only of small garrisons of white troops for the protection alike of whites and blacks.

The conduct of some of the agents of the

Freedmen's Bureau is properly rebuked. He leves that the idea of a division of property which extensively prevails among the negroes of the South has been derived from the agents of the bureau. This idea is working great mis chief among the freedmen, by causing them to live in idleness until such anticipated division of property takes place. The notion prevails eral Grant intimates, to some extent among the negroes that they can live without labor or care, and hence they flock to the negro camps when they can, and to the towns and He apprehends "that vice and disease will tend to the extermination and great detruction of the colored race." He recomds the removal of the ignoramuses and letons in the Freedmen's Bureau who have been souffing the negroes with stupid and ideas, and placing its managenent in the hands of military officers who are supposed to possess common sense, and ho will carry out in good faith the views of General Howard, its enlightened chief, and of the Government as well. This, the Lieutenantformity and responsibility in the management of the sifairs of the bureau, neither of which, the violation of such laws.

effect at Washington, as well they may, and it further intimates that Mr. Sumner and others "Deeply offended!" How did the President and the Lieutenant-General dare first ascertaining what would be the effect upon the minds of "some of the members?" How did they dare to represent facts in the South as they are when there was reasonable ground to fear that such representation would "deeply offend" the secession radicals in and out of Congress? It was great presumption in the Executive and General-in-Chief, and they should duly apologize for the offense they have committed.

The true Union men of the country, North and South, will heartly applaud the President for the words he has sent to Congress. We extract from a characteristic letter by Thomas them. We shall soon learn whether the Legislative Department of the Government is going to do violence to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States as well as the traditional policy of this Government from the period of its foundation, by insisting upon taxation without representation in respect to half the Union. The country will know before many weeks, we suppose, whether Conprinciples of secession, and exclude a third of the ates of the Union from representation after the President has officially declared that the rewolt has been suppressed and that the authority of the United States is everywhere acknowledge. edged and respected and the laws obeyed. The people will soon know whether Congress will eally undertake to do this and at the same time tax the States not represented. The peo-ple will soon learn whether at this late day their public servants in Congress are going to traverse the maxim of their fathers, that taxation and representation are inseperable; whether those servants are going to return to the maxims of despotism and stultify all that the founders of the Republic have ever said as to the fundamental principles of representative govern-

D. Howard Smith, Esq.-This gentleman, an old friend of ours, is announced to-day as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. We have known him long, and we, like all others who know him, can give him the warmest personal indorsement. He has every personal quality that can adorn a gentleman. He is able, just, generous, and complished, and we may add that his qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the place he seeks are uncommonly great.

It is true that Howard Smith was in the rebellion, but bitterly has he suffered for his error by the loss of all his large property. while he has a wife and ten children upon his hands. Moreover, all his influences in the war were on the side of humanity to prisoners. Many instances have been narrated in which Federal officers were rescued from captivity and suffering by his earnest interposition. The great good which he did in this respect procured for him clemency from the Federal Governmen when he himself became a prisoner.

During a late very brief visit to Frankfort, we saw a great many old friends, and, among them, Mr. T. W. Hammond, the venerable Senator, who represents the Third District. We have enjoyed his fine companionship in past years, and, although he is now seventy-three, his health and vigor are in as excellent condition as they were years ago. He is an admirable specimen of a Kentucky legislator and gennan. He is genial, kind, social, full of anecdote and solid information, incorruptibly and sternly honest, and true to old friendships and to everything else. He is generally called "the nan Senator," and well does he deserve the

The fine old Senator and ourselves have never differed except upon one issue, and that, happily, is now a dead one. The ghost of a dead issue should not stand between fiving friends, who are together on all living issues.

Small things make great ones; minutes make years. Big things make small ones; our big neighbor of the Democrat writes editorial

frontery." It wishes to make a noise about on the amendment? ours in order to call off attention from its own.

The sentiments of the Governors of the eral Southern States, both provisional and those who have been elected by the people, in eference to the freed people must certainly be deemed liberal and enlightened. Ex-Provisional Governor Parsons, of Alabama, strongly recommended to the Legislature of that State to declare by express enactment that the negroes shall have the same legal protection in espect to labor, and in all other respects, as the whites, and incur similar obligations as to contracts and duties. This would be placing them in the same condition with the whites as to personal protection and the rights of prop It would be just and equal, and all they could reasonably require. It would be giving them s fair chance to support themselves, and give them the same motives for industry and economy that the whites have. Ex-Provisional vernor Johnson, of Georgia, took substantially the same ground in his recommendations to the people and Legislature of his State while Gov. Jenkins, who has just been elected and inaugurated, says in his address to the Legislature that the negroes must be thoroughprotected in personal property, have a right to enter the courts, and be encouraged in industrial pursuits. These are eminently intelli-

gent views, and they show how profoundly the eminent citizen who has just become the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State of the South comprehends the situation in which his State, in common with the rest of the Southern States, has been placed. Governor Charles J. Jenkins wrote the celebrated Goorgia Compromise resolutions of 1850, which elicited the ulogium of Henry Clay, and his views will carry with them great weight. Next to Alexander H. Stephens, he probably has more inence in Georgia than any other man in the State. He has been chosen for his enlarged views and distinguished ability. He did not seek the office, but the office sought himwhich ought everywhere to be the true rule. It is the rule which prevailed in the early history Governor Orr, of South Carolina, holds sim-

ilar views of justice and policy in reference to the freedmen. He urges the Legislature to adopt measures whereby their rights of person and property shall be fully and effectually seured, and declares that it will be a display of true wisdom and the best policy to make them cheerful and contented." That is the right pirit. It should everywhere be carried out practically. It is the true basis of reconstrucion in the South, the real foundation for lasting peace and ever-increasing prosperity, wealth, and happiness for both races and all lasses of the comminty. It is the true policy for us here in Kentucky and the true policy for every Southern State to

adopt and tenaciously adhere to. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, on last Tueslay, submitted a joint resolution to the Senate. embracing the following articles, to be proposed as amendments of the Constitution of the United States: First. The union of the States under this Con-

First. The union of the States under this Constitution is indissoluble; and no State can absolve its citizens from the obligation of paramount alleriance to the United States.

Second. No engagement made or obligation incurred by any State, or by any number of States, or by any county, city, for other municipal corporation, to subvert, impair, or resist the authority of the United States, or to support or aid any legislature, convention, or body in hostility to such authority, shall eyer be held valid or be assumed or sustained, in whole or in part, by any State or by the United States.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It seems to us Mr. Stewart's resolutions are

quite superfluous. The questions he proposes have already been decided and decided in such a way that they are not likely soon to be reversed. The Union was meant to be by its nders one and indissoluble and to last forever. That only which creates can uncreate. If the States which form the Union desire to issolve it, they have the power to do it, and a thousand amendments to the contrary would not and could not and should not prevent it. But no less number than the constitutional ma-jority of three-fourths can have the right to change the Constitution or to abrogate it and orm a new one. No minority can rule the majority or dictate to the majority; nor can such inority interfere with the Constitution and

To propose an amendment declaring that no the United States seems to carry along with it the idea that by the Constitution as it is a State may do so, and thus appears to indorse the prin-ciple of secession, which the people and the Government have been saying for the last seventy-six years generally and for five years last past in particular, is inadmissible; and they have said it so loud that everybody has now heard it and understands it, and will be likely to remember it. Those who haven't heard it are so deaf that they will never hear of Mr. Stewart's amendments and so blind that they will never be able to read them. His resolutions are supererogatory. He would reaffirm what the Constitution already contains, or else secession is constitutional and valid.

A PRACTICAL HINT FROM MR. CARLYLE .-The Edinburg Courant publishes the following

Carlyle:
For many years it has been one of my constant regrets that no school-master of mine had a knowledge of Natural History, so far, at least, as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbors that are continually meeting me with a ralutation which I cannot answer as things are! Why didn't somebody teach me the constellations, too, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day?

What thinker hasn't felt exactly what Mr.

tion against mere vacuity of mind, against idleof a butterfly a lesson, invest every blade of sky of an evening into a page of a reader.

The Legislature of Colorado, according to information sent by the Governor of that State to the Federal Secretary of State, has ratified the Constitutional Amendment. This is well, but such annunciations are of no especial interest now, the amendment having been some ime ago ratified by the number of States requisite to make it a part of the Constitution. It will probably be ratified by all the States except Kentucky

LETTER FROM HON. T. B. COCHRAN. LETTER FROM HON. T. B. COCHRAN.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20, 1865,

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Without intending to do me any lojustice, I
think an article in your paper of to-day will
have that effect. Speaking of a debate in the
Senate recently, on a proposition to inquire
into the propriety of repealing the laws of the
State pertaining to slavery, you observe, that
"unhappily, for the peace and harmony of Kentucky, there are men in the Legislature, whose
political faith is confined to the narrow limits of
the old slavery question," and that politicians of
this day "seize upon every opportunity for arraigning the General Government, and denouncing those whom the people have charged raiging the General Government, and de-nouncing those whom the people have charged with its difficult and perilons administration." You deeply regretted to hear myself, on the oc-casion referred to, indulge in expressions such as you described. Now, Messrs. Editors, how-ever improper my remarks may have been on that occasion. I must be allowed to say that they were not elicited from a love of sleaver, by: that occasion, I must be allowed to say that they were not elicited from a love of slavery, but from a regard of the rights of the free white man. I believe that the tendency of the party in power is to subvert the foundations of constitutional liberty in all the States of the Government.

the party in power is to subvert the foundations of constitutional liberty in all the States of the Government.

It is this that I oppose, because I think the right of the white race to self-government is a right which has greater claims on me and every loyal man than the right of the barbarous African to a nominal liberty.

You also remarked that "the rebel element of the State may heartily congratulate the Senator for his bold defense of Jeff Davis."

To this I say that I made no defense of him whatever. If I remember what I said, I did not speak of him at all, except in the sentence you quoted, and that certainly cannot legitimately be construed into his defense. And whether any true Unionist can indorse what I said of the highest officers of the nation ought to depend on his belief as to whether the highest office of the nation have or have not deliberately and systematically violated the Constitution of the United States, which is the only bond of union, to which alone the loyalty of us all is due. I don't think any true Unionist ought to be willing to see the Constitution of the Constitution, or from what source whatever, did the President of the United States derive his power to dictate to South Carolina the terms that she should adopt the amendment and change her own Constitution before she could resume her relations with the Union for the purpose of representation, is she can'thble to act

the vocal. if South Carolina is not in the Union for the In the Carbble to act
Respectfully.
T. B. COCHRAN.

Ply Queen's wear.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22

Politics ought to be excluded from the stion of pegro labor in the South. This estion interests vitally not simply the blacks North and the Government. It is intimately connected with the national revenues, and with the commercial and manufacturing interests of the following extract from it. the whole country. The production of the great staple depends mainly upon its solution, and with this staple the prosperity of every industrial village, of every farmer and every merchant and manufacturer, East and West, is wrapped up. Furthermore, upon the wise or unwise solution of this industrial problem in the South largely depend, we firmly believe the future peace, prosperity, and safety of the two races in that immense area of country heretofore known as the slave States. It concerns not less the material than the moral welfare of both races. It comes home to every man's income, and to every man's and every woman's and every child's repose. It involves, to a great extent, the development of the physical resources and the moral progress of society throughout the South. In a word, there is no interest which this great question of freedmen's and freedwomen's labor does not affect. It is too important to be mixed up with merely political considerations and partisan success, and the masses ought to frown upon any attempt to prostitute an economical problem, vast in its range of influence upon the solid and lasting interests of society in all of its phases, to the greedy barter-and-trade sciemes of remorse-

less and ignorant politicians. The President, several months ago, intimated that the great problem whether three or four millions of slaves suddenly emancipated can become incorporated into our society, and bacome industrious and self-supporting members of it, is one involved in doubt, but which the country is now called upon to solve; and Gen. Grant is evidently impressed with the same idea,

Idleness and vice will be found the wors enemies of this race, and he is the best and truest friend of the freed people who shall do most to prevent them from falling into such of the more intelligent freed people, with whom there will be no difficulty, but in respect to the emancipated masses at large and of both sexes. upon the maintainance of which all of our rights We would not for an instant so far insult the The chief difficulty will be with the naturally Preventive measures must necessarily be both encouraging and repressive. The freedman must be supplied with motives to industry; he must be thoroughly protected in person and property, have a right to enter the courts to exact justice from his employer, whether black or white, as well as for all other civil purposes. The more enlightened he can be made the more industrious he will be, for the more clearly will he perceive the necessity for it and the benefits which he will derive from it materially and morally. Our impression is that it an equality, in point of patriotism and the will be best to throw him entirely upon his own resources, like any other free man. If contracts are made with him to feed and clothe him without reference to his labor he will occasionally perhaps often, feign sickness or trifle. At any rate a portion of the stimulus to industry will be wanting, and the effect will be pernicious. No one rule can be devised, however, of universal applicability. The essence of every agreement ought to be justice, mutual responsibility, and motives to industry and good conduct. This will be for the best interests of both parties, and the law-making and law-en-

ry out faithfully their contracts and respect each other's rights. And then there must be repression; idleness. and vice, and vagrancy must be repressed and punished. If motives of industry and rewards fail in their effects-as they sometimes willthe fear of punishment must come in to deter from laziness or crime or to vindicate the laws without incurring the penalty attached to laws by adequate inflictions—for the mutual protection of both whites and blacks.

> The New York Tribune, in looking at some recent specimens of Kentucky national patriotism, says she is reconstructing herself. This is an error of judgment that should not have been made by such a shrewd and sagacious politician as the editor of the Tribune. Kentucky is presented in participations. is engaged simply in unveiling herself for the gaze of the nation. She gave all the aid in he power to the rebellion, under the disguise of neutrality, and she would have kept up this disguise, down to the last surrender of armed rebels, if she could have done so. The flesh was willing, but her spirit was weak. She furled her neutrality flag under the force of national arguments, and her present work is to unit that degraded rag, and to glory in her shan Union Press.

It is a strange thing to see a Kentucky paper thus denouncing Kentucky. We do not be-lieve that there is in any other part of the country a paper that denounces its own State in language of such vituperation, and yet there surely are States that have behaved as badly as Kentucky and worse, and we have no doubt that each and all of them have as virtuous papers as the madical organ in this city.

The Press says that "Kentucky is engaged simply in unveiling herself for the gaze of the nation." Kentucky, we think, is mis ed by some of her Senators and Representa tives, elected, as the Union Press protested that they were, upon false issues and through the influences of popular deception and mis-What thinker hasn't felt exactly what Mr. take; but when Kentucky truly "unveils" herself, as assuredly she will at no distant day, she Carlyle says he has in this respect? What a | will have no cause to blush for the spectacle source of wonder and delight, what a protecthat she will present to the world. Her people, as a people, are devotedly patriotic; ness and mischief would such information be to have shown this in many ways and upon a hunthe millions if they possessed it. Can't our schools and educationists take a hint from Carlyle and set about supplying the great want he presented to their minds, they will again evince uggeste? How beautiful to make every chase their patriotism most unmistakably. As for the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, it grass with interest, and convert every rood of was unquestionably, in our opinion, an error and a great one, but we do not believe that the masses of those who voted for the rejection did so from any want of love of country, but because, unfortunately, they were led to think sincerely that the amendment, if adopted, would be the source of many and great evils. There are those however who call our State un-patrictic and rebellious because she doesn't want the suspension of the habeas corpus, negro

suffrage, military rule, and general confiscation and persecution of the South. The assertion that "Kentucky gave all the aid n her power to the rebellion under the disguise of neutrality, and would have kept up that disguise to the last if she had dared to do so" is a wanton, inexcusable, and most guilty calumny. Let the Union Press ascertain how many of those whom it regards as its peculiar friends were in favor of "Kentucky neutrality" and ther clush for the atrocious slander. It was the friends of Union and the enemies of secession that constituted the mass of those who sur corted Kentucky neutrality in a stormy hour when men's minds were undecided in view of the awful portents all around them, and it was he secessionists, the rebels, who opposed neurality, thinking to hurry Kentucky into the Confederate cause. When the rebel forces invaded her soil, when she saw that the shock was oming, nay had come, she did not hesitate as the course she would take. Not at the point of Federal bayonets but from her own free will and the promptings and principles of her own great and brave heart, she took sides with her country, and, from that time till the falling of the curtain of the dark and bloody drama of ebellion, she furnished more troops in proportion to her population to do battle in the South than any other State in the nation. These are acts which every true son of hers knows.

We hope that the Union Press is receiving rom Kentucky no such treatment as could ex cuse or even palliate its conduct in reviling her as it does. The whole aim of its most labored articles is to get martial law in its full strength e-established over her as soon as possible and a negro army employed to execute it

enth, and ten thousandth, can a woman be silent with the tongue, and at the same time make a noise with the torso, turn every chair which she pushes away, and every yarn-winder which she upsets, into a speaking-machine and language-wheel, and thus make up by the loudness of the instrumental music for the pause in

Not in the first quarrel, but only in the fourth

Some think that Victoria's crown is gold, studded with diamonds. The truth is, it is sim-

Hen T. B. Cochran.—We publish on our lirst page this morning a letter addressed to us by Hon. T. B. Cochran in response to our strictures upon a portion of his late speech in the State Senate. The Senator's speech, in view of and the whites of the South, but it interests the | the time and place of its delivery, was an exceedingly intemperate one, and by way of ill astrating its spirit we reproduced in our comments If Jefferson Davis is a traitor, I say that Mr In otherson Davis is a traitor, I say that mr. Lincoln was equally a traitor, because he, too, overrode the Constitution. I say that Andrew Johnson is a traitor to-day, equally, because he, too, did not obey the only bond of union between these States, which holds them together. The toregoing declarations doubtless express

Senator Cochran's estimate of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as Presidents of the United States, in comparison with Jefferson Davis, acting as the leader of the Southern repellion; but it appears to us that they cannot be Mr. Cochran was evidently induced to utter the extreme language we have quoted from his love of the Union in consequence of the des-truction of slavery. Mr. Cochran makes a su-fingers at the Sheriff "or any other perficial defeace of his speech, saying that it was elicited by "a regard for the rights of the they may make with each other—and go on their way rejoicing. We repeat that the incucere "a regard for the light of the free white man" as Senator Cocaran has, but for several years past has relaxed its grasp, and our devotion to those rights has never caused us to denounce Presidents Lincoln and John-enthralied. She is at last free from her torfor he expresses his apprehensions lest idieness us to denounce Presidents Lincoln and Johnand vice should, in many instances, deteriorate son, representing the national authority of the Union, as traitors equally with Jefferson other times and under different circumstances Davis. We readily concede that some of their were designed to be blessings became, through Administration—have been of an extraordinary center to circumference, so many fetters that character, but they were called forth by an exhabits, who shall do most to develop and strengthen in them the practices of industry which Senator Cochran nor ourselves may at once and completely through the effect of and virtue, of self-control, self-reliance, and provision for the future—not in respect to a few despite certain objectionable features of their never have appreciated. Lincoln and Johnson, the amended organic law of the Republic, Administrations, have sought to restore and pre- thing in the Constitution or laws of any State serve the Union and the integrity of the nation. | to the contrary notwithstanding."

means used by Lincoln and Johnson to destroy is a strong defense of Davis, to place him upon right, with the Chief Executives of the Union-It is no less than an attempt at his vindication.

The questions put to us by the Senator in the conclusion of his letter evince, on his part, a wide misconception of President Johnson's instructions to South Carolina and other Southfered not as "dictation," but in the language and spirit of advice, which has been asked of him from time to time. Without requiring the ratification of the amendment as a sine qui non of restoration, he has only urged it as an imporforcing power should see that both parties cartant step toward the general harmony and peace of the Union.

With these remarks we dismiss the Senator,

tor whom we cherish the kindest feelings. Now that the war is over and the slavery question has been forever abolished by the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, we hope that our distinguished friend will co-operate with us in support of Andrew Johnson, upon whose statesmanlike policy we depend for the complete restoration of the Union.

The Hon, Lazarna W. Powell, we learn to warmly supported for the United States Senate | that freedom from a master or mistress doesn't by some of his friends in this State and probably in the Legislature. We think that they make a mistake, even if their purpose is to

man, generous, kind-hearted, and just, and he shall be a blessing or an infliction now depends has talents. There are few men for whose personal qualities we have a higher regard. But either. They can improve and elevate themhis whole course from the beginning of the re-bellion to its close was, in our opinion, and the opinion we presume of a very large major- and of white people generally, by a propity of the people of Kentucky, very unpatri-otic. We do not charge that he was a rebel lower and degrade; themselves, and sink in act, but unquestionably his heart was dis-loyal. He wanted the Union cause to fail. He was anxious for the division of the Union and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. He grieved at the victories of the Federal arms and rejoiced at the successes of the rebels. We do not suppose that he has a friend in the State, who, knowing anything of him, doubts this We have no idea that he himself either doubts

it or would deny it.

As a member of the Chicago Convention Governor Powell made a speech, in which he referred with no little self-congratulation to the fact that he had never voted for a man or dollar to carry on the war. He attempted no disguise of the truth that, even from the very first, he had been in favor of separation and al its long and tremendous consequences, whatever they might be. As we have said, we do not assert that he was a rebel, but surely no rebel, remaining in Kentucky as he did, could have shown more disloyalty than he did without exposing himself to a just arrest for

We rejoice to think that there is no danger of Gov. Powell's election to the Senate. It behooves Kentucky, whilst asserting all her rights and all great and true principles, to avoid care-between the master, mistress, and children of a fully every appearance of putting herself unnecessarily into an attitude of even seeming | nessed many a touching illustration of this fact. hostility to the Federal Government. She is in the Union, her interests are in the Union, her destiny is in the Union, and she should make no show of apparent sympathy with the late rebellion. We would by no means exclude from office all even of those who participated actively in the rebellion if they have resumed with evident sincerity their old obligations and been admitted to all their oldrights; we would treat them generously; but we do not think that any one either of them or of the open and notorious sympathizers with them should, for the present at least, be encouraged in aspirations to the very highest office in the gift of the State.

Southern Emigration. - The Richmond Whig of the 11th gives the following resolution of the House of Delegates on the subject of

emigration:

Resolved, That a joint committee of both
Houses, composed of five members of the
House of Delegates, and three members of the
Senate, be appointed to take into considerarion
the subject of emigration, and what encouragement it may be deemed necessary and
proper for the State to give to the same. The vast extent of uncultivated territory in the South, which, under the old system, remained uncultivated, will now, from the force of circumstances, be brought into market either for sale or lease. The class of emigrants that will be most advantageous to the South will vary with the climate. The Swiss will be the best probably for Virginia, and the Egyptians for the Gulf States. Labor and capital are both so scarce in the South as to have induced the formation of many private companies for the purpose of forwarding emigrants both from the North and Europe. And spring will bring a fine class of emigrants to the South as labor ers and settlers.

PROCLAMATION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN REFERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT.-On our first page will be found the proclamation of Hon Wm. H. Seward Secretary of State, announcing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment forever prohibiting slavery throughout the United States by three rths-twenty-seven-of the States of the Union, and certifying that the said amendment has therefore "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States." At last, therefore, in reference to slavery in this country, we may eay, Ilium fuit. It has ceased to exist. Not a slave now treads the soil in any part of the Great Republic. It passed away in a baptism of lood and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

The adoption of the Constitutional Amend. ent lifts a great burden from the shoulders of the citizens of Kentucky. The period of uncerto the matters named above. It appears that ainty which has forever closed weighed like a tain upon them. The State laws pro- quired to take out a license as Commercial Bro tected the master and the military authorities o a large extent, and the laws of Congress to wholesale dealers, and that this extra license some extent protected the slave. There were | was required of them in consequence of their constant collisions, theoretically and practiemploying certain of their clerks or employes cally, and nobody knew what course to take, in soliciting orders at places other than the for every one seemed about equally blocked up. place covered by their license as wholesale deal-This was as bad for the blacks as whites. The ers. Mr. Stewart objected to this requirement latter were deterred from hiring the former of the local Assessor, and had the question a through fear of the penalties impending over them for so doing, without the consent of masters, by virtue of the power of State laws. Slaves could not find employment consequently as free persons, and were not secure either as through fear of the penalties impending over indersed by any true Union man in Kentucky. | slaves or as freed people. They were literally outcasts. They were deterred from hiring speech by the strong pro-slavery prejudices he entertains—prejudices which have been aroused and inflamed by the overthrow of slavery. Regarding his speech in this light, we classed him with those politicians in Kentucky who seem incapable of lifting themselves above the prejudices of the past, and "whose political characteristics of the past, and characteristics of the master and then to the slave, superadded to which was the risk the employers. Under the liternal Revenue Law a man is recognized as a broker while doing business for a violation of the laws. Thus, between the dangerous Scylla on the one side and the fatal Charybdis on the other, master and slave, employed as a broker sunder their meense as mercial brokers under their meense as mercial brokers under their meense as a proposed for the master and then to the slave, superadded to which was the risk the employers. Under the liternal Revenue Law a man is recognized as a broker while doing business for himself. Paracteristics of their employers. Under the liternal Revenue Law a man is recognized as a broker while doing business for himself. Paracteristics of their employers. Under the liternal Revenue Law a man is recognized as a broker while doing business for himself. Paracteristics of their employers. Under the liternal Revenue Act, this office expressing for hidden to their principals, under the liternal Revenu extreme language we have quoted from his speech by the strong pro-slavery prejudices he entertains, prejudices which they are their wages, and citizens and others speech, it was clear to us that its violent spirit | now at an end. The great load of oppression was prompted throughout by his peculiar feel- and doubt has been rolled away. The negroes

ings on that subject-feelings so strong that are free, and white men are free too, and both they have widely estranged him from his old may enter into contracts without the fear of measures—especially those of Mr. Lincoln's | the moral earthquake that rocked her from which is the supreme law of the land, "any-

and liberties depend; Jeff. Davis, on the convicious, insolent, and lazy, and these will constitute no inconsiderable portion of the whole. existence of the nation. The extraordinary evade any portion of the Constitution of the means used by Lincoln and Johnson to destroy
the rebellion and save the nation were tempoIt would be simply an attempt at a revolt porary in their character, destined to against the authority of the Government, with pass away with the occesion, when all the absolute certainty that such revolt would the immunities of American freemen should be | be at once and thoroughly crushed. The Exresumed; but, had the treason of Jefferson | ecutive and every other officer of the State, the Davis achieved its purpose, the establishment of a permanent and grinding despotism would necessarily have resulted. Surely, therefore, it Whether the Constitution suits them or not has nothing to do with the question of their obedience to it. That is not an open question. It admits of no discussion. It is not op-tional either with any magistrate or citizen whether he will obey it or not; nor is it optional with the Legislature. The slave code should at once be expunged from the statute-book of south Carolina and other States has been ofdead letter; and any person, be he magistrate or citizen, attempting to enforce it or any part of it will incur instant and grave legal responsi-

bility.

Kentucky is now placed upon an equal footing with the other free Southern States. Her citizens can proceed without let or hindrance to make contracts for labor with the freedmen and women; and the latter, for the first time in their lives, will incur the civil responsibilities, and must perform the duties, of free agents. They have no longer any masters and mistresses to shield them from such responsibilities and duties, or to clothe and feed them or to take care of them, either in sickness or old age or misfortune. They must now take care of themselves. We doubt not that in many instances it will be the worse for them. They must now are the many instances it will be the worse for them. mean exemption from care or toil or suffering. On the contrary, these will all be increased, and fearfully increased. The colored people of whitewash the ruins of the fallen rebellion.

Mr. Powell is, personally, a very estimable liberty a boon, and not a curse. Whether it Kentucky are free. Let them make of their rapidly into vagabondage, poverty, vice, misery, and death. Whether the freed people can

betray how little they know of that which they

The Legislature will of course have to pass

laws in reference to vagrancy and kindred sub-

jects; but we hope that body will not legislate

too much. Any attempt to regulate the price

be left to regulate itself like every other mar-

ket. Too much government we have ever regarded as a deal worse than too little. Let the

laws be few and simple, and above all just.

labor market should

rant themselves hoarse about.

of labor is absurd. The

country.'

it into broadcloth.

reputably take care of themselves is yet an unsolved problem, and all eyes both in Europe and America will be for years fixed intently and anxiously upon them.

We trust and believe that our own citizens will pursue toward them a generous, frank, and sympathetic policy. We hope they will give them every possible chance to maintain themselves comfortably and to make progress in the scale of civilization. This will be right in itself, and it will be the best course for them as the dominant and ruling class. They will thereby promote their own interests and peace while they benefit and elevate the colored race.

The extreme persons in the North who have been making such an ado about the colored people of the Southern States have charged the whites in them with being the natural enemies of the blacks, but this has ever been and is now a gross slander. It never was true and is not now. Of course there have been exceptional cases, but as a general rule the Southern peo-ple have had no other feel a toward their ser-vants than those of kings. In numberless family, and the servants. We have ourselves witand the screechers who sneer at this idea only

Whereas, the sudden and forcible abolition of slaver in Kentucky has made an eatire change in the future system of labor; and whereas, it is the duty and the in terest of the people of the State to substitute the labor which has been lest by such other labor of all kinds a shall display the highest dogree of industry, sidelity, an capacity; therefore.

Resolved, That all practicable means should be adopted to induce the best white population to attile in Ken tucky, regard being had only to their physical shilling mental capacity, and prospective usefulness as citizans *Resolved,* That the Legislature of Kentucky be respectfully requested to authorize an agent of experience, fieldity, and capacity to be appointed, whose dut it shall be, as soon as practicable, to visit the principal countries of Europe whence emigration may be expected for the purpose of inviting, directing, and assisting the order of the purpose of inviting, directing, and assisting the migration of the purpose of inviting, directing, and assisting the near the continuation with the ensuing twelve months, all such labor and only tal shall be exempt from State taxation for the fit year.

The radicals in Congress, and out of it,

age he is considered one of the best shots in the Sheep have the advantage of men. The former can wear wool without having any trouble with it; the latter must take the trouble to turn

IMPORTANT DECISION IN RELATION TO COM-ERCIAL BROKERS' LICENSES AND TAX ON SALES Sprague has started a movement in the Senat looking to an increase of tariff on all good that can be manufactured in this country. Ta Western Republicans generally say they will not vote for an increase.

Havana advises of the 16th state that Gon zoles, arrested in Havana as an accomplice if the Otero murders in Brooklyn, has been released.

Gen. Howard, in his official report, state that on entering upon the discherge of his du The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently made an important decision in relation the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. had been rekers, in addition to the license held by them as

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

the act.

For the purpose of the law in determining liability to license it is wholly immaterial what or whether any compensation for the services is received by the parties making sales at other than the place of business of their making sales at other than the place of business of their ore, the parties, in relation to whose liab ruling. Very respectfully,
D. C. WHITMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.
To P. C. VAN WICK, U. S. Ass'r Fourth Dist, N. Y. RATIFICATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. PROCLAMATION BY HON. WM. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following is the proclamation of Secretary Seward, announcing to the country the ratidcation of the Constitutional Amendment forever rohibiting slavery in the United States: pronounting slavery in the United States:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the
United States, to all to whom these Presents may
come greeting:
Know ye, that, whereas the Congress of the
United States on the 1st of February last passed
a resolution submitting to the Legislatures of
the several States a proposition to amend the
Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Re-ives of the United States of America in Con-tembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, voluntary servitude, except as a punishment for crim whereof the party shall have been duly convicte-shall exist within the United States, or any place sul-ject to their jurisdiction. SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this ar-ticle by appropriate legislation.

Sz. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And, whereas, it appears from the official document on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode legislatures, Ansasa, Missachusetts, Pennsylvanis, Virginia, Onio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas. Connecticut, New Hampebire, Sou'h Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, in all twenty-seven States;

And, whereas, the whole number of States in the United States is thirty six.

And, whereas, The before specially named States, whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of December, in the vear of our Lord

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LABOR IN KEN-TUCKY .- The following report of the proceedngs of an adjourned meeting of the State orienlinral Society relative to the subject of labor in Kentucky will be read with interest by

agriculturists throughout the State: agriculturists throughout the State:

Afternoon Session—The Kentucky State Agricultural Society met in the Senate chamber at 234 o'clock, Dec. 14, 1865.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Colonel L. J. Bradford, who, on taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to take up and consider the great subject of labor; and, as there were gentlemen present from various portions of the State, all equally interested in supplying Kentucky with labor in every department of industry, he hoped they would present their views, so that there might be so free an interchange of opinion as to enable the committy—pointed by this society to present the sub— o the Legislature in their ble the committed projected by this society to present the subpresent th

would at once meet the exigencies in which cur State is placed by the abolition of slave labor.

Gov. Jacob addressed the meeting. He regarded the subject of Agriculture as presenting a common ground our which all parties could meet. He was of the opinion that the negro could not be relied on for labor, without some mild system of coercien; and, as slavery was gone, he urged the importance of supplying its place with white labor, so that our vast mineral and other resources might be developed. &c.

Hon. J. F. Bell, of Boyle, having been called upon, stated that he had no matured views on a subject of so much delicacy and importance. In his opinion the freedmen should be induced to remain, believing from their local attachments to their homes they could be made very useful to their former masters. He expressed his opinion that the Slave Code should be revised by this Legislature, and urged the committee to prepare and present to the Legislature their plans and views. He regarded capital abundant. All that was wanted in the State was an effective system of labor to develop our vast mineral and agricultural resources.

Mr. R. W. Scott, of Franklin county, presented the following resolutions, which were read to the Society:

Whereas, the sudden and foreible abolition of slavery in Kentucky has made an eatire change in the future system of labor; and whoreas, it is the duty and the interest of the people of the State outspitute the labor would at once meet the exigencies in which cur State is placed by the abolition of slave

Mr. Scott, in brief, but pointed remarks, ex-

The radicals in Congress, and out of it, are waging an unserrupulous war upon President Johnson's wise and conciliatory policy of restoration. The radicals, governed by an exclusively partisan purpose, are laboring with all their might to delay the work of ramion, while President Johnson, and those who sustain his Administration, urge an immediate restoration of all the practical relations of the Union. The President, as shown by his special message, accompanying Gen. Grant's report of his Southern tour, evinces a thorougher determination to press his policy to a successful result, and in this he is sustained by the entire conservative element which embraces an overwhelming majority of the American people. In view of the conflict thus being waged between the friends of the Constitution and the narrrow-brained fanatics, it is a cause of sincere congratulation that the nation is blessed with a wise and resolute Chief Magistrate. Andrew Johnson has secured a deep, strong hold upon the hearts of the people North and South, and upon them he can safely rely for his vindication and support.

Another Revolutionary Soldiers are living. This is a mistake. John Spears, a hero of the Revolution, is now fiving nearthis place, and is about one hundred years of age. He attended church here on Sunday last, and was apparently well and hearty. His eyesight is remarkably good, enabling him to read fine print for some time without the aid of spectacles, and even at his present advanced age he is considered one of the best shots in the country."

the lith of January, 1896.

The following gentlemen, on motion, were appointed the committee, in obedience to provisions of above resolution: L. J. Bradford, R. W. Scott, Harrison Taylor, and A. G. Hodges Meeting adjourned to meet in the city of Frankfort January 11, 1866

J. L. BRADFORD, President.

Jas. J. Muller, Secretary. JAS. J. MILLER, Secretary.

New York, Dec. 20. The Post's Washington special says: Senato

leased.

Gen. Howard, in his official report, states that on entering upon the discharge of his duties he separated the bureau into four divisions—one of lands, one of financial affairs. one of record, and the fourth on medical affairs. To each of these divisions he assigned au officer, with the required number of clerks, by appointment and by deferon the ranks of the army. Before the organization of the bureau, freedment's affairs had been intrusted to different officers of the Government, thereby causing a diversity of system in different localities.

A few assistant commissioners were appointed and sent to different States to organize the bureau, complete the work already begun, and settle the question of labor just as far as safety of effort would allow. The assistant commissioner procured a citizen and military officer for each district, county, and parish. The evident hostility of a portion of the citizens, and their ability in the absence of troops and the civil laws to outrage or take the life of an agent, hindered the extension of operations except by occasional inspection by an officer in connection with a patrol. The General acknowledges the hearty support of most of the department commanders in organizing and carrying out the plans of the bureau. The tenure of the bureau upon abandoned property is regarded the same as that possessed by an actual owner except. upon abandoned property is regarded the same as that possessed by an actual owner, except that said property may be restored by competent authority to its former owner.

A comparatively insignificant amount of property is used as quarters for teachers and officers connected with the bureau and hospitals. With these exceptions all property in the hands of the bureau is held as a means of revenue by order of the President. The work of restoration has morressed year, rapidly, and revenue by order of the President. The work of restoration has progressed very rapidly, and it is probable that when the war terminates liftle or no property will remain under the control of the bureau. By this policy of restoration the expectations of the freedmen that the land would be assigned them have been disappointed and a difficulty has arisen thereby, but has been overcome with comparative ease. Much embarrassment and actual suffering has resulted for the restoration of property in use. Much more will result from the curtailment of the bureau. About one five hundredths of the amount of land in the insurrectionary States has even been held and the plan of assigning it to the freedmen has been carried out. Experience has shown that, as a general rule, it is better to leave the price of labor to be regulated by the demand. Schools have been established, but the hostility of the white people to them is undisguised.

Congress when it established the bureau made no appropriation to defray its expenses.

to them is undisguised.

Congress when it established the bureau made no appropriation to defray its expenses. It has, however, received funds from miscellaneous sources, to the amount of \$478,363. Deducting the amount held as retained bounties, leaves \$415,236. The amount held as retained bounty is merely kept in trust for colored soldiers and their families.

The breaking up of the old plantation system has necessarily left the sick with little or no medical provision. As soon as they earn money and become better versed than now in the order of self-support, they will doubtless secure the necessary aid.

From information derived from the various reports of military officers, inspectors and assistant commissioners, Gen. Howard arrives at the general conclusion that free labor, notwithstanding the sudden emancipation, and the thousands of causes of disturbance incident to the war, will prove successful; that the Freedmen's Bureau, or some substitute of it for a national character, will have to be continued, and that the present organization of the bureau, with the understanding that it is not to be permanent, is as good as he could suggest, except as to the subject of a freedmen's court and the employment of civil agenties.

Some general system for providing for the

employment of civil agenties.

Some general system for providing for the aged and infirm is necessary, and it would be well to devote funds raised during the war, under the Treasury laws, for the benefit of the freedmen for securing sites and bulldings for school purposes in the different States, and that joint companies, whose object shall be to aid the poor blacks and whites in the rental, purchase, and settlement of land the rental, purchase, and settlement of land, should be encouraged by the Government, and that the rights of the freedmen to rent and purchase real property should be guaranteed to them beyond question.

It is estimated that the amount requisite for the expenditures of the Breeze freedings.

the expenditures of the Bu

505.
The Commercial's Washington dispatch says the President's action in restoring to the Southern States which have adopted the amendment the enjoyment of all their constitutional privileges, except representation in Congress, paralyses the action of the radical republicans.

The Savannah Herald says: A. Bradley, a black man, is on trial before the Prowost Marssaal for using insurrectionary language. He publicly proclaimed that the colored people had the right to take possession of the lands in the late rebel States, advising the negroes not to make working contracts, but to retain the lands unless removed at the point of the bayofiet, notwithstanding the lands had been restored to the former owners.

Gen. Hooker obeyed the writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of Martin, the alleged Confederate spy and hotel burner, and he was brought into the Supreme Court this afternoon by a military guard. U. S. District Attorney D. S. Diskinson and his assistant G. Courtery appeared for Gen. Hooker and J. Loroche for Martin. After hearing the arguments of the counsel on both sides Justice Leonard adjourned further hearing until Thursday next week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21. The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Orders have been issued for the discharge of nearly all volunteer medical officers on the 1st of January. Only about fifty will be extended.

retained.

The Herald's Washington special contains the Revenue agent Alexander N. Lewis, of New York city, has been before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to give his views on several important points of the revenue form.

Gen. Schenck, chairman of the House Mili-Gen. Schenex, chairman of the House Mill-tary Committee, endeavored last week in the Committee-room to squelch Washburne's bill reviving the grade of General of the United States army, but failed. The bill was ultimate-ly referred to a sub-committee of one of the House Military Committee, Col. H. C. Deming, who was Gen. Butler's Provott Marshal in New

who was Gen. Butler's Provost Marshal in New Orleans, and an adverse report is, consequently, expected.

Last night a freight and a street car collided on the Hudson River or Tenth Avenue railroad. The cars were shattered, and a number of persons injured, though none seriously.

The World's dispatch says: The House Military Committee had under consideration, yesterday, recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War. The committee have before them upward of fifty petitions from all parts of the country, asking equalization of bounty to soldiers. Those who enlisted for one and two years received little if any bounty, while those enlisting at a later period for one, two, and three years received \$300. The committee will bring in a bill equalizing bounty among all soldiers. mong all soldiers. Congress has also before them several propo-

sitions to reorganize the army. Gen Grant has prepared a bill for this purpose, which will re-ceive the careful consideration of Congress after the holidays.

The Republican, last evening had information that the Imperial troops in Mexico are ap-proaching Vera Cruz with a view to embark for France. This seems to be supported by no de-France. This seems to be supported by no de tailed facts.

The House Judiciary Committee are arrange

ing a bill in accordance with the recommenda-tions of the President, providing for holding of the listed States Court in Richmond, which court expected, will have the trial of Jeff of the ted States Court in Richmond, which by court, expected, will have the trial of Jeff Davis.

The Herald's dispatch says: Between seventy and eighty Mississippians of little personal or political note were pardoned to-day.

The Times's Washington special says: One of the large estates on Bull Island, S. C., known as the Seabrook estate, which was sold in 186, by the United States Tax Commissioner for non-payment of the direct tax, has been recovered by the owner—he paying the taxes due, all costs, and compromising with the purchaser.

haser.

The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to an inquiry from Gen. Howard, decides that the Freedmen's Boreau cannet hold, and the Government cannot set aside the unoccupied Government lands in Florida or any other State for the use or benefit of freedmen. He further says that all the homestead and pre-emption laws are as applicable to freedmen as any class of persons.

are as applicable to freedmen as any class of persons.

The Times's correspondent says: The Empress Charlotte arrived at Merida, the capital of Yucatan, on the 23d ult. Her reception was enthusiastic. After being conveyed through town to the cathedral and the offering of the Te Deum, she made a speech to the people, concluding with a cheer for the province of Yucatan. The Emperor, who had remained at Mexico, was to have left on the 2d inst.

A French transport had arrived with 615 sol-A French transport had arrived with 615 sol-

diers.

The Imperialists boast that the attack of the Liberals on Matamoras was a failure, and that confusion and anarchy prevailed among them.

Everything was quiet, and no attack had been made for some time on vessels going up and down the river.

them.

Everything was quiet, and no attack had been made for some time on vessels going up and down the river.

It is stated Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman is to be placed in command of Fort Adams at Newport, R. I., and Fort Wilson is to be garrisoned by a portion of the Third U. S. artillery.

A letter from Mazatlan says the republic is again in possession of nearly the whole of the two States, lower Sinola only remaining.

Dumbriff is close shut up in Acapulco and Manzanilla, and provisions and other supplies are short.

The forces of Alloaz and other supplies are short.

The forces of Alloaz and other republican chiefs are active, and determined to force the invaders from the country.

A letter from Miliedgeville, Ga., says that nothing of importance was transacted by the Legislature during the first week of the session.

Several important bills have been introduced and read the first and second times in both Houses, but none of them passed. The opinion prevails that no legislation would be valid while the General Assembly is deprived of the

all has passed both Houses, at the Governor.

The bill locating an Agricultural College as the bill locating an Agricultural College as the bill locating an Agricultural College as the bill locating an Agricultural College as

but, as the labors of the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. At the Senate meeting Mr. Howard presented report to the Senate upon what grounds Jen Davis is confined and why he is not brought to The chair announced the following Comm

on Reconstruction: Messrs. Fessender imes, Harris, Howard, Johnson, and Wi Grimes, Harris, Howard, Johnson, and Williams.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of the colored citizens of Tennessee that the Congressional delegation from Tennessee was not received till the State recognized the rights of the colored citizens; also a petition of the whit citizens of the rights of the colored the rights of the colored till the rights of the colored the rights of the rights o Mr. Howard presented a petition of 3,700 colored citizens of South Carolina for such legis atton as will insure them their political rights Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction

Mr. Davis offered a resolution calling on the heads of the departments for a list of person indebted to the United States. Objected to and laid over. On motion of Mr. Lane, the Committee or Postoffices was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the franking privileg

spediency of abolishing the spediency of abolishing the scrept upon written communications.

Mr. Stewart called up the Senate bill to cure the freedom of the citizens of the Stately in rebellion, and addressed the Senately to Mr. Sumner's remarks of yester about the senate of the s controverting the theory to a Territorial condition. He also argued that he North is not justified in forcing negremafrage upon the South while they withheld colitical rights from the negroes in the North ern States.

Mr. Wilson replied at length in favor of the

In the Senate to day Mr. Wilson introduce the luhabitants of the Un referred to the Judiciary The preamble recites t mitted the amendment of anie preamber ecites that Con mitted the amendment of the con that official proclamation has b such amendment has been ratifourths of the States. The bill all laws, ordinances, and regul State or Territory recognizing the civil rights or immunities amon

coming into power through the age

Mr. Hubbard, of Conn

Mr. Raymond, of New York, was glad to see the indications on the opposition side of the House to support the Union. If these indications had been exhibited daring the war, we should have been spared the lives of thousands of men and the expenditure of rivers of blood and treasure. Mr. R. said the ordinances of secession were simply a declaration of a purpose, and a determination to succeed. Whether a practical effect could be given to the purpose depended on their ability in the field. The effect was not a success but a failure. Who did not wish the day would speedily come when we shall have a great republic, one and indivisible, stronger than has ever been before. He controverted at length the position of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, by densing that the States lately in rebellion were ever out of the Union, and that the House, by adopting such theories as those of Mr. Stevens, namely: that we waged a war against the South as a separate nation, committed a grievous error.

At the conclusion of Mr. R.'s speech, Mr. Jenks, of Rhode Island, said he dil not wish to be compromised by any speeches here when no

compromised by any speeches lession was presented for their c The committee then rose, when erring the various branches of the

his seat.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as regents on the part of the House to the Smithsonian Institute: Messrs. Patterson, of New Hampshire, Farnsworth, of Illinois, Garfield, of Ohio, Higby, of California, Ashley, of Nevada, Cobb, of Wisconsin, Strouse, of Pennsylvania, Driggs, of Michigan, Ashley, of Ohio, Henderson, of Oregon, Allison, of Lowa, and Noell, of Missouri.

A resolution was passed requesting the Secretary of Treasury to inform the House what money has been appropriated to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. Conklin a ked leave to offer a resolution asking the Precident on what grounds Jeff Davis, Clay, Mallory, and David Yulee are held in confinement. Objected to and laid over.

Mr. Henderson offered a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Claims, asking appropriations to relmbure Oregon for expenses incursed in suppressing indian hostilities.

Mr. Reynolds asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the purchase of a site for the proposed in a did did over.

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mcured in suppressing indian hostilities.

Mr. Reynolds asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the purchase of a site for the post-office in New York. Objected to and laid

providing for the purchase of a site for the post-office in New York. Objected to and laid over.

Mr. Smith, of Ky., offered a resolution that Jas. M. Johnson be admitted to the privileges of the floor pending the decision of his claim. Discussion ensued, and objection being made, Mr. Smith withdrew.

A bill was introduced for the relief of the loyal part of owners of personal property captured by criminal acts of other owners.

A bill was introduced and referred relative to the payment of bounties to heirs of returned deserters who died on the field, or from wounds received in the service.

A bill was introduced for the relief of families of persons killed at the late explosion of the United States Arsenal.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution accepting the invitations of the French Government to be present at the Paris exhibition in 1866, and approving what has been already done by the Secretary of State, which was passed.

A bill was introduced and referred to pay \$800,000, to Pennsylvania for soldiers called out in the invasion of 1863.

Pending the question the House adjourned. flicers and men, in a marching co-enting sixty regiments, and dis-

Pending the question the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

The Columbian Commission has adjourned till the 4th of January. Out of one hundred and eighty-seven cases the Commission has decided sixty-five and deferred only two, which were referred to Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, for final decision. The cases thus far have been argued for claimants by S. S. Cox, Esq., now of New York, and for the Columbian Government by J. M. Carlisle, Esq., of the District of Columbia. The awards will not be published for some time. There are many important questions submitted in the cases, but

of the new committee on mines and mining has represented the gold mines of Cola and Oregon, silver mines of Nevada, lead mines of Wisconsin silver mines of Newada, lead mines of Wisconsin and Iowa, copper mines of Michigan, iron and coal mines of Pennsylvania, and the iron mountain mine of Missourk.

The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting for the Navy Department has in its possession some 460 discharged and settlement papers belonging to soldiers traisferred to the navy, and which will be forwarded on application to the Chief of Parsan. Paper transferred with

ing the roof off the building and spreading the walls, scattering freight, timbers, bricks, mutar, books, and papers in all directions. The engineer, Charles Slake, and the fireman D. Miller, were so severely injured that the will probably die. The extreme cold weather is assigned as the cause of the chastrophe. Was a freight train laden with hoge and mus of them were killed. It is wonderful that the was no further loss of life, as the building will of employes. Preparations are aire by progress for rebuilding the depot and repairing all the damages.

Bosrow, Dec. 22.

The formal reception of the battle-flags The formal reception of the battle-nage or Massachusetts regiments to-day was the oc-asion of a very impressing and interesting mil-tary display. There were about 3,000 out,

of many a field, sweet memories allke of valor and friendship, and memories of fraternal strife, tender memories of our fallen brothars and sons whose dying eyes looked last upon their fiaming folds; grand memories of heroic virtues, sublime by grief; exultant memories of the great and final victory of our country, our Union, and the righteous cause. Thankful memories of a deliverance wrought out for human nature itself unexampled by any former achievement of arms, immorial memories, with honers blended, twine around these splintered staffs, weave themselves along the warp and woof of these familiar flags, worn and bathed with blood. Let the brave heart, the trusty

abent until after Monday.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Edwin March, of Washington Territory, to be Register of the Land Office at Olympia, vice Demey, elected delegate to Congress; also the nomination of Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin, to be Governor of the Territory of Utah, vice James D. Doty, decreased.

New YORK, Dec. 22.

The report that Mr. McCulloch's visit to this by had any connection with the treasury negotiation is officially contradicted. We learn, that, in the prospective condition of the treasury, the probability is, that, for the purpose of contracting the currency, no further loans whatever will be required for the present fiscal year. The Commercial's Washington dispatch says the Southern members of Congress elect held a cancus yesterday, and decided to return to their homes, leaving one from each State forepresent them before the joint committee of Congress.

ess. The Post's Washington special says Mr. Van-

The Post's Washington special says Mr. Vandyke's friends are confident of his appointment as Collector of the port of New York. He is strongly recommended by prominent citizens. The Fenian rupture remains unchanged. Both factions receive about an equal number of letters daily endorsing their course. Many circles out West and elsewhere have concluded to pursue the course of neutrality until the arrival of President Stevens and Major-Generals Logan and Steedmen are in the city.

Letters from Paris give an account of the relebration of the national thanksgiving by the Americans in that city. Adminer took place at the Grand Hotel, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. There were present over two hundred and fifty guests, about half of whom were ladies. John J. Jay, of New York, presided. Speeches were made by Minster Bigelow and Major-General Schofield. It is positively ascertained that Gen. Schofield's mission is not to the French court, but a our minister in Paris, for the purpose of interming the latter of the views of our Government in relation to Mexico.

The Tunisian Embassy arrived in Paris, on the

Republic.

It was rumored in Washington last night that the Spanish Minister had notified the Sectors of State that there was certaidly one and cossibly two privateers being fitted out at New Fork to prey upon Spanish commerce under the Chillen flag.

There are indications that the ad valorem that we want to the desired of the congress.

Washingron, Dec. 22.

It is stated that General Van Valkenburgh, of lew York, has been appointed Minister to livan.

New York, has been appointed Minister to Japan.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day pending the case ex parte, A. H. Garlan, of Arksnas, asking to be allowed to practice as a counsellor, Hon. Reverdy Johnson delivered an argument against the constitutionality of the Congressional test oath. There being no antecedent Government to our own, it is necessary to look into the constitution to see what powers were originally conferred upon Congress. The being stated, Congress is authorized to proceed the constitution to see what powers were originally conferred upon Congress. The being stated, Congress is authorized to proceed the collector of the constitution of the constitution to see what powers which has been seized for violation of the revenue laws, stating that no collector of constoned as to effect. These powers are to be so construed as to effect the object they are designed to accomplish. It is the duty of the Court to accertain what this is, and then ascertain whether the legislation will defeat or secure the end. A restriction to the class of powers is that Congress shall pass no ex post facto law or bill of attainder. The meaning of this is well understood to be any law which makes an act a crime which was not a crime when the act was committed, but the law of 1885 does not punish in point of fact, because it precindes the petitioner from the exercise of all lawful occupation, and strikes at a profession in which his hopes and ambition and the support of himself and family are lavolved.

The punishment is severe, cruel, and unex ampled. It subjects him to all the objections of the Constitution, while it takes from him all its advantages. The original act of 1862 was not made applicable to the attorneys in the courts of the United States. Three years were suffered to elapse when some one in Congress who may have been peculiarly sensitive and who saw danger in every man who had taken part in the rebellion introduced a bill applying the provisions of the Loude and the provisions of the Loude and the la

bit in point of fact, because it predictioner from the exercise of all thou, and strikes at a profession copes and ambilion, and the supplicable to severe, cruel, and unex music and hamily are involved.

The Commercial says: Secretary McCullock ment is severe, cruel, and unex musics, while it takes from him all sets of the other attorneys in the United States. Three years were apse when some one in Congress away been poculiarly sensitive and ger in every man who had taken bellion introduced a bill applying so the law to practicing. The bill of the Hudicary Committee of and by a unanimous your was reflective and introduced a bill applying so the law to practicing. The bill of the Hudicary Committee of and by a unanimous your was reflective and the rest of the formand for money is not active. The demand for money is not active, of and by a unanimous your was reflective and the rest of the formand for money is not active. The demand for money is not active, of and by a unanimous your was reflective and the rest of the formand in the present of the private bankers have offered round sums at 6 per cent over to Tuesday, but the general formand in the present metal and and committee of the purpose of the private bankers have offered round sums at 6 per cent over to Tuesday, but the general formation of the payment of nearly for the callest on the payment of nearly from the authorized to such an accepted, and strongly intimates that he will be authorized to settle the matter by force of and by a unanimous your was reflective and its 7 per cent. Discounts are quiet.

The duntil the formation of the payment of nearly the calles in the continued to the payment of nearly from the city. We understand that in considerable that in consideration of the month belween Gen. Weitzel alleges that Gen. Mejla Imperial offers the Rio Grande, and Gen. e, and by a unanimous vote was re-afterwards received the sanction of a lt was passed for the purpose of the petitioner and all others similarly and the personal state of the con-distance courts. It was not for the con-distance courts. It was not for the con-

partion places the recivient in the position he stood before, makes him a new man, and divests him of all anticedent consequences. Sappose this is wo of 1886 had been made a part of the act for the punishment of treason, and men who had committed crimes had been pardoned, would it not also exempt him from the punishment of the offense and prevented him from being excluded from practicing as an autorney. It is builted States courte? The pardon connet, after pardon absolute and the pardon connet, after pardon has been granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted, pass a law to punish for the offense granted pass a law to punish for the offense granted pass a law to punish for the offense granted pass a law to punish for the offense granted pass a law to punish for the offense granted pass a law to punish for the offense granted pass a law to punish for the offense granted pass a law to punish for the offense granted pass and the committee of granted pass and the granted gr

Washington, Dec. 22.

A paymaster of the United States army went into a bank in this city to-day with fifteen thousand dollars, which he laid on the counter, and turned about for the purpose of writing a check. His clerk entered at the time, and likewise placed on the counter a package of ten thousand dollars, and then engaged in conversation with a friend. While the paymaster and his clerk were thus engaged, some party in the crowd stole the fifteen thousand dollar package; with which he made his escape unnoticed.

The World's Washington dispatch says: A quorum of the Committee of Ways and Means and Appropriations will remain in session during

ad Appropriations will remain in session during he recess of Congress.

Secretary McCulloch was entertained at the

Secretary McCailoch was entertained at the Astor House yesterday by a select party of friends. He stated that his visit to this city is entirely unofficial. He attended the New England dinner in the evening.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: Congress will be called upon for further appropriations for the support of indigent Indians during this winter, and intimates that \$11,000,000 is necessary. The Western tribes are represented as being in an extremely destitute condition. A letter forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior from Gen. Sully, of date the 8th, says: There are a large number of Indians assembled at Fort Rice and elsewhere on the Missouri river, who are manifesting the most friendly feeling for the whites, and are quite willing to enter into the most liberal treaties.

Gen. Sully remarks that he forwards this in. were traitors.

Washington, Dec. 23.

The Secretary of State has, by direction of the President, addressed a letter to Provisional Governor Holden, of North Carolina, relieving him from his trust at present, and the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, loyalty, and discretion which has marked his administration in the affairs of the State. A copy of the letter forwarded to the Secretary of the effort from Gen. Sully, of date the 8th, says: we are a large number of Indians assembled Fort Rice and elsewhere on the Missouri, who are manifesting the most friendly ing for the whites, and are quite willing to a into the most liberal treaties.

The following response from Gen. Orr has been stated the State over which he has been called upon to preside.

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The following response from Gen. Orr has been called upon to preside.

art, the deep, unfathomable heart, in words formation in order to give direct contradiction to the newspaper accounts of a contrary state of affairs among the Indians of that section. Major-General Wilson, direct from G.orgia, reported to Gen. Grant last evening in Wash-

The Herald's Washington special says: Persons interested in patents for inventions, and who have been led to believe that it is intended to obtain through Congress a very essential modification of the patent laws, are authoritatively informed that no material change in such laws will be asked for during the present session. Only a few minor points, affecting the details of securing patents, will be made by it.

The World's Washington special contains the following: The Department of State has completed the instructions which it desires the Minister to Mexico to follow, and he will be dispatched at once to the headquarters of the Jaarez Government, and remain with the President of the Republic, and follow him wherever he may go, thus making an active demonstration to Maximilian of the policy which the Government intends to pursue. It is this that has given offense to the French Minister.

The Republican issued an extra last evening on Mexican affairs. Its information purports to come from London, and it declares that a secret understanding between Napoleon and Maximilian allows the former to withdraw the French troops from Mexico whenever Maximilians payments should become two months in arrears.

Senor Garcea, the Peruvian Minister to this

arrears.
Senor Garcea, the Peruvian Minister to this Government, has been recalled. His recent maniesto against the President of Peru has produced this recall. Senor Garcea's successor has not been announced. The Consul at New York has also been removed. Senor Garcea has been Minister resident in Washington for many years.

has not been announced. The Consul at New York has also been removed. Senor Garcea has been Minister resident in Washington for manny years.

The State Department is in receipt of dispatches from our Minister to Chill.

The war between Spain and Chill is still progressing. All the principal ports are blockaded. The commander of the squadron is only waiting instructions from the Spanish Government to commence more active operations. The Admiral who is commanding the squadron of Valparaiso has grossly insulted our Minister, Thomas H. Nelson. The American and English merchants and residents are very indigmant at his conduct, and have laid the matter before their respective governments.

The United States Treasury has all the schedules prepared, and is ready to pay the interest on the registered bonds of 1861. The Government will probably commence paying them early next week.

The Times's Washington special says: An order will be issued by General Grant in a day or two directing that the disabled soldiers capable of doing duty as watchmen of public buildings and other like services shall have preference in such employment over able-bodied men in the army. The object of this order is to prevent the discharge and mustering out of disabled soldiers as far as may be by making room for them in positions where they can perform service as well as able-bodied men.

Mr. A. P. Lanto, late Military Agent for the State of Indiana, who was removed by Governor Morton, has been appointed to a position in the House of Representatives.

A special meeting of the Working Men's Union was held last evening, at which a new Constitution was adopted, and a circular was distributed calling for a convention of delegates from the various trades, associations throughout the State, to be held at Albany on the 6th of February.

A dispatch to the Herald says the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular relative to the release of property seized for violation of the revenue laws, stating that no collector of custom* has authority to releas

I desire to state that I have heretofore on

with their Northern brethren, they are willing to do anything.

The Commercial's Washington special says: It is asserted here upon apparently reliable authority that three months hence there will not be a French soldier in Mexico. A large number of pardons have been granted this week.

The Post's Washington dispatch says: The Committee on Appropriations will hold several sessions during the holiday recess with the expectation of perfecting the prominent appropriation bills. A general reduction will probably be made.

John Minor Botts, who is here, commends the refusal of Congress to admit to seats men who were traitors.

Washington, Dec. 23.

The Secretary of State has, by direction of the

COLUMBIA, N. C., Dec. 22, 1865. Hon. W. H. Seward, Secy of State: Ington.
The Herald's Washington special says: Per

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secy of State:

'The Legislature adjourned vesterday at noon. Governor Perry had returned to his home, in Greenville. Your dispatch has been forwarded to him by mail. 'It will be very gratitying to the people of North Carolina to know that her government has been intrusted to officers of their own naming. In their name I thank you tor the tender of the co-operation of the Government of the United States. When found necessary in effecting the early restoration and permanent prosperity and welfare of the State, you may be assured of my purpose to aid you in upholding the supremacy of the United States, and in advancing the honor, interest, and prosperity of a common country.

JAS. L. ORK, Gov. N. C.

Lewis Clebhone. Collector of Internal Reve.

To the Voters of Kentucky:

JAS. L. ORR, Gov. N. C.

Lewis Clephone, Collector of Internal Reve.

Bue, S. C. Robbins, Register of Wills, and J.

H. Crossman, have entered suit in the District

of Columbia Supreme Court against the Mayor

of Washington, the members of the City Council, and the Register of the city to restrain them

from paying out of the corporation funds the

expenses of the recent election to take the sense

of the citizens in relation to negro suffrage. The complainants take the ground that there is no authority given in the municipal charter for the holding of elections of a special character, or to determine or ascertain the views of the residents in reference to the extention of the elective franchise to persons of color in the

District.

Judge Carter made an order that respondents appear on Tuesday next to show cause why an injunction should not be issued as prayed for. A petition to Congress is in circulation today for signatures in favor of negro suffrage. The issuing of pardons has almost entirely ceased. About a dozen requisitie were made to day of North Carolina cases, all of the \$20,000 clause.

Secretary Stanton returned to this city last evening from his visit to Ohio. Secretary Stanton returned to this city last evening-from his visit to Ohio.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned to-day until the 4th Monday in January. The House failed to pass the usual appropriation bills. The Governor vetoet the bill suspending the collection of taxes for 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884, on the ground that it would afford relief to those who had attempted to destroy the Government, and who were absent from the State during the war, whilst the Union men who remained paid the taxes.

The Vicksburg Journal has advices, which it deems reliable, of an alarming character from Yazoo. The people of the country are reported to be flying to the towns for protection, and the negroes are represented to be arming themselves, and claim that between now and Christims the land must be given to them or they

selves, and claim that between now and Christme the land must be given to them or they
will take it by force. The colored troops stationed there are espousing the cause of the negroes. Serious trouble is apprehended.

The Times's Mexican corrospondent says:
Gen. Diaz is carrying all before him, and the
whole State of Nojaca is in arms against the
Imperialists. The Liberals are masters of the
whole coast between Vera Cruz and Tuspan;
also south of Vera Cruz as far as Sizal. The Austrians have met with several defeats. Marshal
Bezane writes that Mejia, on the northern frontier, is under the double protection of the Emperor of Mexico and the Emperor of the
French.

New York, Dec. 24.

New York, Dec. 24.

Charges of a scandalous outrage on the part of members of a Fenian circle, in Jersey City, was made yesterday by a man named W. Hammond, living in that town. He alleges that he was seized on the street on Friday night and dragged into a Fenian lodge-room charged with being a British spy. He was pat on trial and subjected to various indignities. During a straggle which ensued he succeeded in making his escape.

The Herald's Brownsville (Texas) correspondent states the outrages to which the people are subjected by Maximilian's European troops and the state of anarchy which prevails even in that portion of Maximilian's territory which he claims to have completely under his control. Notwithstanding the repeated boasts that happiness was to be the sure accompaniment of his reign, forced loans of money and other property are constantly being collected by the Imperial soldiers at the point of the bayonet, and citizens who demur to such treatment incur the penalty of death or imprisonfications.

LEBAYON, KY., Nov. 23, 1865.

To R. R. Bolling, Esq.:

Dran Sin: The undersigned, members of the Marion bar, have long been attentive observers of your zeal, faithfulness, ability, and proverbial punetuality in the discharge of your duties as Deputy Clerk of the Gourt of Appeals of Kentucky. We have also, in numerous instances, received evidences of your watchfulness over our interests as connected with the Appellate Court and Clerk's Office to such an extent, indeed, as to justify entire the control of the court of the

the clear meaning of the clause in the Costintion that Onserves shall goes no ser poor facts,
into that Onserves shall goes no ser poor facts,
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into the class of the Costinto delphia and Boston, where the new system has been introduced, and is now discharging the same duty at the Brooklyn navy yard.

A startling case of attempted murder and subsequent attempted suicide transfired in Brooklyn last evening. The parties in the affair have heretofore occupied the highest positions in the estimation of their friends, and that of the lady is still unimpaired. Their names are W. H. Ruse, a book-keeper in the office of the Mexican National Loan Company in this city, and Miss Francis M. Dayton, a native of Wasington, Litchenfield county, Connecticut. The former, is a lover of the latter, thinking he had been deceived, or made insane by some unknown cause, white walking with the lady near her residence suddenly drew a revolver and fired tour shots at her, wounding her severely in the head, and then, turning the weapon upon himself, fired two shots into his own skull, thinking the woman dead. He then ran to the river and threw himself into the water, but afterwards escaped from it, and was finally arrested. When taken into custody he had the weapon still in his possession, and his wounds were bleeding profuse-ly. The young lady is not expected to survive. Ruse was conveyed to the hospital. His wounds are not considered dangerous.

The Heraid's Toronto-correspondent saye: An agent of our Post-office Department and the United States Consul at Toronto, Canada, have recently found in a barrel in the custom house in that city ten thousand dollars' worth of United States three-cent postage stamps, the consignment of wich to a house by rebel to agents in Liverpool. Our Government received information in August last that it was supposed the stamps were captured by the pirate Fierida. An injunction upon the stamps has been gotten out, and it is expected the question of their preprietorship will be shortly argued before a Canadian court.

The Herald's Washington special says the circulation of the National Bank increased by issued during the past week upwards of four millions of dollars. The total circu

incubitable evidence this week his lact that no fraud has been practiced in the printing department of the Treasury, and that the extra paper is simply an excellent counterfeit.

Only about a dozen officers remain of the Signal Corps.

In consequence of the obstruction offered by exitizens to running trains on the railroad here. In consequence of the obstruction offered by citizens to running trains on the railroad between Richmond and Washington, by placing ties on the track, tearing up rails, &c., the night trains have been withdrawn. Negro soldiers will look closely after these unquiet rebels.

It is rumored that Secretary Harlan of the Interior Department will soon resign, and Hon. Alexander Randall will succeed him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

The following telegram bas been received: RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 23.
To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State: To Hom. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Sir: Your dispatch of this date relieving me of my duty as Provisional Governor of North Carolina has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and lators of the office. I will at once transfer the great seal and the papers and property of the State now in my possession to the Hon. Jonathan Worth, the Governor elect. Be pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgments of the honor he has done me and the confidence he has reposed in me in calling me to this position. With the expression of the hoje that his plan for reconstructing the insurgent States to their natural and appropriate places in the Union may be crowned with entire success, I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

In the week ending December 231 the Treasury Department redeemed \$258,000 in outstanding certificates of indebtedness, and \$394,-279 858 in interest bearing notes. Last week the Comptroller of Curnency issued \$401,450 in currency of National Banks.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that 25c is the highest rate of stamp duty upon warehouse receipts, whatever the value of the Property.

At the Stock Verchare which property is the property of the property.

uuced. He is at present Deputy Clerk in said or the present incumbent, Gen. Combs. We man in Kentucky better qualified for this of-FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 22, 1865. cen amouteed. He is at present Daputy Clerk in ffice under the present incumbent, feen. Comba, now no man in Kentucky better qualified for the cethan Col. Bolling. He has for the better part fe held the office of Clerk of County and Circuit Cond is acquainted with his business. Affable, oblind polite, he is a general favorite with the whole coicesion. Every lawyer who has visited who whole coicesion. Every lawyer who has visited colored, sure to meeta we man or prompt, energetic, and leat man for the position. We indorse him find shall give him the weight of our influence,

[From the Danville Advocate.]

To the Voters of Kentucky:

Frilow-Citizens: In August next the people of this State, under the Constitution and laws, will have to elect a Clerk of the Court of Appeals. I am a candidate for your suffrage for that responsible position. I have had ample opportunities, and the experience of seventeen years as Clerk, to prepare myself thoroughly for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. Many prominent men in different parts of the Commonwealth have tendered me pledges of their support, with cordial indorsements of my qualifications for the office which I now seek at your hands; and while I tender my friends my profoundest thanks for their early and kind recommendations of me, I invite public attention to the testimonials hereto attached, and refer the people to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Judges of other courts, and to the lawyers and clerks throughout the State. Respectfully, courts, and to the sawyout out the State. Respectfully, R. R. BOLLING. R. R. BOLLI [From the Kentucky Advocate.] B. B. BOLLING, ESQ. From the Kentucky Advocate]

B. B. BOLLING, ESQ.

We, the undersigned, members of the Mercer bar, would respectfully recommend to the neople of Mercer county and the State of Kentucky. B. R. Belling as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the ensuing August election, We believe Mr. Belling as a the ensuing August election, We believe Mr. Belling as the ensuing August election, which is more deserving, or would serve the people better than he, James D. Hardin, Wm. A. Hooe, Thoe, C. Bell, Jno, B. T. Daviess, O. S. Poston, Chas, A. Hardin, Jehn G. Kyle, Nat. Getther, Jr. Jehn G. Kyle, Jehn G. Kyle, Thompson, T. H. Hardin, P. S. Intellegent of the Merchant of the Merchan

P. F. The lawyers whose names are signed to the above recommendation of Mr. Bolling have since seen a notice of him in the Maysville Bulletin, which they append to this and indorse.

Mr. Bolling is a native of Mercer; he also studied law here, and we voneh for the truth of all that is said of him in the following notices:

23° We, the undersigned, members of the Mason bar, recommend to the people of Mason county and the State of Kentucky, R. R. Bolling, the present accommodating Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for the office of Clerk of said Court at the ensuing Angust election. We believe Mr. Bolling honest and well qualified for the position, and his long service in the office, in which he

Augusta, Ky., Oct. 2, 1865.

Thes. C. Woods, Geo. W. Riley, Jas. W. Fogle, Finley Shuck, Juo. H. Tucker, Juo. S. Thomas, L. H. Noble, Andy Barnett.

GLASGOW, Ky., Nov. 30, 1865.

W. R. McFerran,
James M. Anderson,
N. A. Smith,
J. P. Garnett,

ent of yourself as a can
Rob't W. Hays,
Byron Bacon,
Martin Bijur,
S. S. Bush,
G. A. & I. Csldwell,
John G. Simrall,
Jes. A. Beattie,
W. C. Whitaker,
Samuel Russell,
O. F. Stirman,
J. J. Ailnutt,
J. Guthrie Coke,
R. H. Cochrill,
Thos. W. Riley,
F. Gerin,
W. G. Anderson,
Robert F. Baird,
Wm. Atwood,
George Baber,
W. R. Kinney,
John McCarthy,
Geo. Kipatrick,

John McCarthy,
Geo. Kibputrick,
Wm. E. Woodruff,
F. G. Dannecker,
Jos. G. Wilson,
L. A. Wood,
John C. Seencer,
M. W. LaRue,
J. R. W. Smith.

INDORSEMENTS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Kentucky News.] A CARD.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, December 11, 1865.

UNION COUNTY.

HOPKINS COUNTY,

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

[From the Mount Sterling Sentinel.]

G. L. Fombolle, D. H. Hughes, S. D. Delany, Ken. Chapeze, Crom. Adair, J. W. Long.

Augusta, Kr., Oct. 2, 1865.

To the Voters of Kentucky:

The undersigned, practicing lawyers of Bracken county, would respectfully but earnestly recommend to the people of Kentucky as a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the ensuing Aurust election, R. R. Bolling, Eq., 46 Franklin, this conduct during the many years he has been connected with that office has been characterized by the highest courtesy, accommodation, and industry. He is a gentleman of great experience and cominent qualifications as a clerk, and we believe none in any sense more deserving, or would serve the people with more fidelity.

Very respectfully.

C. H. Lee,

J. B. Clarke,

J. H. Bonnell,

W. C. Marshall,

T. F. Marshall, W. C. Marshall,

R. R. BOLLING,—Last week we published recommendations from the Mercer, Mason, and Bracken bars of this gentleman for the Appellate Clerkship. We have been furnished with a similar testimonial from the bar of Marion county, which we take pleasure in publishing also. It should be been been for the property of the prop

"The duty of electing a Clerk of the Court of Appeals will devolve upon the people of the State at the next ensuing August election. We take great pleasure in recommending to the voters of Barres county and other sections of the State for that office, R. R. Bolling, Esq., the precent most excellent Deputy Clerk of the Court of the present most accellent Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appesis. We know Mr. Bolling, and recomment him on account of his eminent filmess for the nosition. His experience, integrity, knowledge of the sfirits and basiness of the office, kindness of manner, and accommodating disposition, furnish a sufficient guarantee that, if elected, he will prove a faithful and valuable public officer. As members of the bar, our opportunities for a correct judgment in reference to Mr. Bollling have been ample.

stationard with mount, respect to the exception of more types of the support of the control of t To the Voters of Kentucky:

The undersimed, practicing Isweers of the Fourteenth Judicial District, would respectfully but earnetly recommend to the people of Kentucky, as a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, at the next August election, R. R. Bolling, Fed., of the county of Franklin. His conduct during the many years he has been connected with that office has been distinguished by the highest courteed with the county of Franklin. His conduct during the many years he has been connected with that office has been distinguished by the highest courtee and in the county of great experience and of eminent qualifications of elek, and we believe no one is.

CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—The Danville (Ky) Advocate, in a late is use, publishes some vary complimentary recommendations of Colonel R. R. Bollings as candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the next August election, signed by many of the most prominent members of the bar in the counties of Bracken. Maken, and Mercer.

Colonel Bolling has been the principal deputy in that chief for the past seven years, and by his indefatigable attention to the businesse of the office, and his universal urbanity toward the lawyers who attend that Court, added to the unfailing promptitude with which he respends to all communications addressed to the office, have endeaved him to all; and, indeed, it might be said. The intelligence and promptuses withmein the attention to the businesses of the office, and his continuous time the state of the continuous transfer of the continuous t

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, December 23 1865.

we near of no new feature to report in money man-ters. Currency is abundant and the rate unchanged for first class signatures. Exchange has become more plenty with less demand, and buyers were only paying 1-10 premium, and selling at ½ premium. Some of the banks deviate from these

[From the Glasgow Times.]

choice and extra, live weight, for 300 file severage, and 638/56 for light in the seventy of the severage and 638/56 for light in the seventy of the severage and 638/56 for light in the seventy of the severage and 638/56 for light in the seventy of the seventy of the severage and 638/56 for light in the seventy of the s P. C. Clayton,

[From the Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin,]

THE NEXT CLEEK OF THE COURT OF APPRAIS.—The members of the bar of Bracken county have united in a card published in the Gincinnati Enquirer, reading Richarc R. Bolling, Esq., to the voters of thumondings as a propy person to be voted for at the next cledition of fill the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. This testimonial in behalf of Mr. Bolling is highly valuable, for the reason that lawyers best know who are qualified for that importantifice, and because they have had an opportunity in the experience of the last seven years of thoroughly testime the capacity of Mr. Bolling for his clerk duties. He has been in the office during the whole serin of Gen. Combs, and the universal opinion of these who have had connection with the office, is, that a more prompt, polite, correct, accommodating and efficient clerk has never been employed in that office, He has done the drudsery of the office without murmar form. He will be a fine of the control of the series of the bar in the region of the General of the faithful devotion he has always shown in the discharge of his repossible duties.

[From the Cincinnatian Francisco.]

at ½ premium. Some of the banks deviate from these rates according to circumstances.

Gold since our last has fluctuited as follows: Monday, opened at 146%, advanced to 146½, and closed at 146%. Tuesday, opened at 140%, declined to 146% and closed at 146%. Wednesday, opened at 146%, declined to 146%, and clred at 146. Thursday, opened at 146%, declined to 146, and closed at 146. Friday, opened at 146, advanced to 146%, and closed at 146%. Saturday, opened at 146%. FRUTTS—Are scarce. Lemons \$11 % box. Oranges \$17 per bbl. Figs \$5c, currants (Zante) \$26c, purses \$26c, dates \$5c, ettron \$5c \$10c \$10c. M. R. raisins \$5 60, layer do \$5 75 % box.

Gr.ass—We quote card rates \$210 at \$5 40@5 75, 10x12 at \$5 75@6, and 12x18 at \$7 20, from which a discount of 15 % cent is made in lots.

Gr.ais—Sale of 400 bushels new wheat at \$1 25@150.

Corn scarce—new ear 50@55c; o'd nominal at 56%35c; sale of 155 bags at \$5c. sale included. Oats range from 56@55c, with sales of 300 bushels at 55c, sacks included. Hye in light demand at 75@50c. Barley quiet. Spring is dull at 56@50c; fall \$1 35.

Gr.ocornigs—Market steady, with sales of fair to good Rio coffice at 30%30%c, common to prime 25%@31c. Sales 0'30 bags at 25%@31c. Raw sugars 15@15c fand standard 20%@31 kc in lots of 50 or 100 bbis; a sale of 25 bbis C sugar at 17%c, and A coffee augars at 12%c, 30%c. Raw sugars at 12%c. 30%c. Raw sugars 12%c. 30%c. Raw s

FRUTE-Are scarce. Lemons \$11 % box. Orange: 17 per bbl. Figs 35c, currants (Zante) 20c, prune: 8c. dates 25c, citron 50c 28 h. M. P. misica prune: 8c. dates 25c, citron 50c 28 h. M. P. misica prune: 8c. dates 25c, citron 50c 28 h. M. P. misica prune: 8c. dates 25c. citron 50c 2

with the flower and however, with a contractive principal and the contractive principal and the

ad No. 700 as one of the man and man and man and man and man ber.

CANDLES—Sales of star candles in lots, to the trade, by the manufacturers, for 12 oz at 19%@30c; 13 oz at 21% @2°C, and 14 oz at 33@23%c. Small sales at 1c advance.

[For the Louisville Journal.] AUGUSTA WEEKLY BULLETIN. Augusta, Ga., Monday evening, Dec. 18, 1865. River thirteen feet.

The cotton market closed firm to-day at 41@42c for middling. Receipts for the week ending Saturday, December 16th, 4,700 bales. Shipments, 4,700 bales.

Prints.

Yarne

Bogerine—Gunny

Rope—Hemp, Greenleaf.

Rope—Hemp, Greenleaf.

Tallow.

Tallow. Sosp—Common brown..... Corn, in eacks, per bu...... Whest—Nominal, per bu.

Leather—Sole, 3:@350 per lb; uppers, 835@30 per doz; French Caliskins, per doz...

CRANBERRIES-40 bbls Eastern cultivated in store GEO, C. HWNTER & CO. CLOVER-SEED-41 bags in store and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER & CO.

The Great Strengthening Tonic. (Not a Whisky Preparation.)

HOFLAND'S GERMAN WILL CURE Debility! Debility! alting from any cause whatever.

H PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM. Induced by Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, of Dis-eases of Camp Life.

Soldiers, Citizens, Maie or Female, Adult or Youth, will find in this Bitters a pure Toute, not dependent on ad liquors for their almost miraculous effects. 0

dlowing symptom

gestive organs:

Fulness of Blood to the Head,
Inward Piles, Namsea, Heartburn, Disgua
for Foed, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Ernetations, Sinking or Futtering at the Pit
slabs
ficult Bresthing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficult Bresthing, Fluttering at the Bresthing and Dill
Hain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Expepain in the Sida, Back, Chost,
Limba, Ecc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning
in the Flesh.

DURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE WOODFORD I Circuit Court, at a special term thereof, held at the Court-house in the town of Versailles, on the 5th day of December, 1865, in the consolidated suits of Joel W. Twyman, administrator of James Berry, deceased, against Susan Berry and others defendant, and Nancy Long's heirs on petition pending in said court, I will, as Master Commissioner of said court, sell, at public anction, to the hiskest hidder, at the Court-house door, in the court of the county of the co

Strawberry Plants by Mail. We will send by mail, safely nacked and nostnaid

For Ten Dollars,

RUSSELL.
TRIOMPHE DE GAND.
WILSON'S ALBANY.
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JAND TRIST COMPANY, chartered by set of Con-gress U. S., approved March 3, 1885, now open for busi-ness from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., in rear room as General Palmer's Headquarters, d33 d6isdw1* S. A. FONTER, Cashier. W. L. & C. L. ROBARDS (WILLIS L. ROBARDS, CHARLES L. ROBARDS), Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

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Will practice in the Supreme, Federal, and District
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Capital.

d25 d62w4 TAKEN UP-HORSE-ON THE BARDS-ton pike, near the Censetery, a light hay Horee, with canvas covered way. The containing one large box of dressed turkey, a containing one cone chickens in coop, some eags in a box butter, and sheep-skins, which the owner can have by applying the undersigned, proving property, and naying charces, d22 d3&wil*

WANTED-SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON,

Where all Sewing-Machines of any note, both European

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WHEELER&WILSON'S

IMPROVED FAMILY

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GOLD MEDAL. The Committee was composed of the most eminent mechanical engineers from England, France, Germany, and Italy, selected expressly for their ability, and their award is a high compliment to American inventive genius as well as to the merits of this Machine.

The LONDON TIMES, in an editorial covering the whole subject of Sewing-Machines, awards the highest merit of ravine in these works.

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AT THE GREAT Industrial Exhibition

At Paris, 1862, After repeated exhibition, in competition with all the



GOLD MEDAL FOR THE

WHEELER & WILSON. AT THE FAIR OF THE

American Institute. N. Y., The Committee reported as follows: Lock-Stitch.

And RANKS HIGHEST on account of the class

appurasion."

"There is emphatically but one Sewing-Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. I am thoroughly satisfied of the fact, and have recently purchased one for my own family." JUDGE MEIGS, Secretary American Institute, New York City.

The yearly sales of the Wheeler & Wilson more than double the sales of ALL other SEWING-MACHINES combined, affording the surest test of its merits and superiority. The rise and fall of numberless Machines heralded as 'superior to all others" has convinced the public that it is safer to buy a good article of established reputation than to risk their money

FOR A HOLIDAY GIFT Nothing could be more acceptable

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We warrant and keep every Machine in perfect order three years, send competent and obliging persons to give instructions at the house of the customer as often as desired, and spare neither pains nor expense until the Machines are thoroughly understood and used successfully.

WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 1 Masonic Temple.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the adjustment of the Morean raid claims, and probably the bill

New York, December 19.

Advices from Charleston say the people of South Carolina feel confident that, in consideration of the adoption by the Legislature of the anti-slavery Constitutional Amendment, their Representatives will have seen uble between the old planters and ne

The trouble between the old planters and negroes settled on the abandoned plantations along the coast has not yet been adjusted. A conference relative to the matter had taken place between the former proprietors and the freedmen. The latter refused to give up the lands, insisting that they had been given to them by the Government.

Private advices from Kingston, Jamaica, state that the English Government is about to send a commission to investigate all the recent occurrences in that island, and astounding facts will then be disclosed.

Halifax, December 18.

The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th, and Queenstown the 10th, arrived this morning.

its morning.

It was said Austria and Mexico were negotiaing for the enrolment of 10,000 Austrians, who
cere to be furnished during five years.

At the American banquet in Paris on Thankstiving Day, Mr. Bigelow expressed very pacific
entiments. Gen. Schofield proposed the toast,
riendship between France and the United

On motion of Mr. Orth, of Indiana, it was seewed that, if not incompatible with the public interest, the President communicate any information in possession of the Executive Deartment in regard to steps taken at any time by the so-called Empire of Mexico, or any Eucopean power, to obtain from this Government, recognition of the so-called Empire of Mexico, and also what correspondence or action in the premises has been taken by the Government.

Mr. Stillwell, of Indiana, offered the follow-

hereas, the war for the preservation of the ion and the Constitution is now over, and counterpart, insurrectional rebellion, has a put down by the strong arm of the Government, and preserve and Tingon being the object. een put down by the strong arm of the Govrument, and peace and Union being the object,
ind that having been obtained; the efore,
Resolved, That the people who have been in
ebellion against the Government, and who
are submitted to the laws of the United States
and adopted a republican form of government,
epealed the ordinances of secession, passed
he Constitutional Amendment forever abolshing slavery, repudiating the rebellebt, and passed laws protecting freednen in their liberty, the representatives of
he people elected to Congress, having received
heir certificates of election from their respective
overnors, should be received as members of
he Thirty-ninth Congress when they shall take
he oath prescribed by Congress, known as the
est oath, without further delay.

Saltimore, and to report to the House at an arry day whether it should deem it just and expedient to authorize the Northern Central Rallroad Company of Pennsylvania to extend their road to this city.

Mr. Hall of Indians, introduced the follow-Resolvess, That the act of July 2, 1862, pre-scribing an oath to be taken and subscribed to by persons elected or appointed to office under the Government of the United States before entering upon the duties of such office is of binding force and effect in all the departments of public service, and should in no case be dis-pensed with.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was responded to by yeas 32, nays 125. The resolution was then pased.

was responded to by yeas 32, nays 126. The resolution was then pased.

Mr. Hooper from the Committee on the War Department of the Loyal States, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish to the House a statement showing the number of men furnished by each State from the 1st of April, 1861, to the United States, of three-month men, and the number creditied each State on the standard, of three years. Acc. three years, &c.
On motion of Mr. Elliott, the Committee on

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the Committee on Commerce, was directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing appropriations for the necessary improvement in the sea and lake coasts, and in navigation.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to enquire into the practicability of having steamship navigation from the Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Susquehanna river to Lake Ontario, in the State of New York. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate, accompanied by a report from that body, proposing appropriate action consequent upon the death of President Lincoln. The report was unanimously concurred in, by the House.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill, from the select committee appointed to take action on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, reported the same with a substitute, viz:

the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, reported the same with a substitute, viz:
"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall appropriate to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, wife of the late President of the United States, or, in the event of her death before payment, then to her legal representative, \$200,000; provided, always, that any sum of money which shall have been paid to his personal representative since his death on account of his salary as President of the United States shall be deducted from said sum of \$25,000."

The bill passed.

HEADQUARTER'S ARMY OF THE U. S.,
December 18, 1865
To His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the Sr. Lours, Dec. 18.

The loss to steamboat property by the ice on Saturday, including cargoes, was \$250,000; insurance about \$150,000. The ice gorged again Saturday night, and has not moved since. The weather to-day is very humid and mild, and another crash is looked for at any moment. Steamboatmen, underwriters, and all others interested are taking active measures to saye the boats in the harbor from further disaster.

The Fenians, Saturday night, sustained Gen. Sweeny. Sweeny.

The Secretary of War is resolved to take no action in the matter until the arrival of Ste-

phens in the matter until the arrival of Stephens in America.

Col John O'Fallon, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of St. Louis, died yesterday. ISpecial Correspondence of the Louisville Journal, J. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.

The Feniaus who have arrived here to attend their convention on Thursday, are understood to be strong for O'Mahony, who is expected to be present.

December 18, 1865

To His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir: In reply to your note of the 16th inst, requesting a report from me, giving such information as I may be possessed of coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following:

With your approval, and also that of the Hon. Secretary of War, I left Washlegton City on the 27th of last month for the purposes of making a tour inspection through some of the Southern States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary in the disposition of the military forces of the country, how these forces could be reduced, expenses curtailed, &c., and to learn as far as possible the feelings and intentions of the citizens towards the General Government.

The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington city and information from this quarter therefore being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with its citizens. In Raleigh, N. C., I spent one day, in Charleston, S. C., two days, and in Louannot and Augusta, Ga, each one day. Both in leaving and whilst stopping I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of those States, as well as with the officers of the army who have been stationed among them.

The following are the conclusions come to In the House to-day the Morgan raid bill was killed. No committee is to be appointed to adjust any such claims. The bill fixing pay and pivilege of members was passed; five dollars per day each was allowed. The general and specific appropriation bills were passed. The bill for the incorporation of hydraulic companies was passed.

It is a fact that the Legislature, after not having done much, gives indications of breaking up in a row.

Hog slaughtering, with the increasing cold weather, has been resumed, but prices are the reverse of advancing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19
ENATE.

The Committee on Pensions reported a bill to amend the till of the last session to include persons who have served in the navy among those entitled to \$20 pension per month for loss of both ieet. Passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of volunteers now in the service, where stationed, how employed, &c. Passed.

Mr. Anthony called up the House resolution for the adjournment of Congress from Wednesdey next to the 9th day of January, and moved to amend by inserting Thursday instead of Wednesday and the 3d of January instead of the 9th.

the 9th.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend Mr. Authony's amendment by striking out the 3d and inserting the 5th.

On this motion, Mr. Fessenden called the On this motion, Mr. Fessenden called the year and nays—yeas 18, nays 28.

The question then recurred on Mr. Anthony's amendment, which was adopted, and the resolution of the ion as amended passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill the more effectuye browide for the National defense by esblishing a uniform militis throughout the
lited States. It is his bill of February last,
ganizing the general militia system and proding a military bureau of the Government
the bill was referred to the Committee on Miliry Affairs.

Mr. Wilson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report for the information of Senators, what sumber of men are now in service in the regular army, what number of officers are stationed, and what duty they are performing. Said report to include cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments, and state the number of men and officers to each company, battery, and regiment, and what number of enlisted men are actually fit for active service, with their commands or elsewhere.

Mr. Trumbull gave notice of a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, so as to secure freedom to all persons in the United States, and to protect every individual in the full enjoyment of person and property, and furnish him means of vindication.

Mr. Trumbull said in giving this notice:

I desire to say, in view of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and the abolishing of slavery, whatever diversity of opinion there may be as to the actual adoption of the amendment as this time in consequence of the abnormal condition of some of the Legislatures which have ratified it, there can be no doubt that Congress will soon have the sanction of a sufficient number of States to put its adoption beyond cavil. I have never doubted that, under the second section of the amendment, it would be competent for Congress to protect every person within the United States in all the rights of person and property belonging to a free citizen, and to secure those rights is the object of the billi proposed to be introduced.

I think it important that action should be taken on this subject at an early day. The gath is for the purpose of quieting apprehension in the minds of many friends of freedom lest, by local legislation or a public scuttment in some of the Biates, persons of the African race should continue to be oppressed, and, in fact, be deprived of true freedom, and for the purpose of showing to those among whom slavery has heretofore existed that unless they by local legislation provide f

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution that, until

mittee of fifteen.

Mr. Cowan agreed to the present condemnation of the above, and it went over under the

rules.

A message had just been received from the President in response to a resolution calling for information as to the condition of the States lately in rebellion. The message of the President was read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States:

GRANT'S REPORT.

constitution of the so-called Empire of Meximal also what correspondence or action in premises has been taken by the Government.

Editivel, of challans, offered the follow-theres, the war for the preservation of the nan d. the Constitution is now over, and counterpart, insurrectional reballion, has been added to the content of the con

restoring their State government, and no doubt is entertained that they will at an early period be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the Federal government. In that portion of the Union lately in recellion the aspect of affairs is more promising than, in view of all the circumstances, could have been expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a landable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that, in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, their lovalty will be unreservedly given to the Government whose lemiency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity.

It is true that in some of the States the demonalizing effects of the war are to be seen in possible.

The resolution was agreed to by yeas 144, navs 6

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to enable loyal citizens in the States whose Constitutions were overthrown or subverted by the rebellion to form a Constitution and State government preparatory to resuming their relations to the General Government. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Ward, of N. Y., introduced a resolution declaring that, notwithstanding the law against

Mr. Ward, of N. Y., introduced a resolution declaring that, notwithstanding the law against polygamy, that abominable institution exists and is on the increase in Utah. That it is the remaining barbarism of our age and country, and like its twin sister, slavery, it should be swept from the territories of this republic, if it takes the whole power of the government to do so, and to that end, be it resolved, that the Committee on Territories take the whole subject into consideration and inquire into the conduct of the United States officials in that Territory, and report by bill, or otherwise, such law or remedy as the exigency of the case demands. There was no formal action taken on the subject. It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorderly districts, but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of the civil power is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he hashis home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently received from the most reliable authority. I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted as requested by the Senate. No report from the Hon. John Covode has been received by the President. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants particioated in the rebellion.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Penn., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburn, of Ill, in the chair, on the President's annual message. Mr. Stevens submitted a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the message to the Committee, and so much of it as looks to reconstruction was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., offered a resolution

recting the allegation that Mr. Harris, of Md., had been convicted by a court martial of disloyalty, expressing sympathy with Jeff Davis, and saying that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln came too late, etc., therefore, that the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire into tee on Elections be instructed to inquire into the facts and report such action as may be proper, and to aid such investigation, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was passed, 127 against 21.

Mr. Washburn, of Ill., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to facilitate the postal and mail communication between the States. Every railroad company is authorized to carry passengers, freight, government supplies, and mails from one State to another, and receive compensation therefor.

Messrs. Washburn and Garfield advocated its passage.

passage.

Mesers. O'Neil. of Pa., J. L. Thomas, of Md., and Rogers, of N. J., opposed its passage, the last two arguing that the bill was a blow at their States.

Mr. Washburn said the bill was general and applicable to all the States. The bill was Mr. Washburn said the bill was general and applicable to all the States. The bill was passed.

The Committee on Judiciary reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the payment of the rebel debt. After debate the proposition passed, 49 against 11.

New York, Dec. 19. A Washington special to the Post states that while the President was preparing his message the French Minister emphatically stated that the Emperor would much regret any expression in the message which would make it impossible to recede from his Mexican scheme without humilistion. The Minister also assured Mr. Seward that the French troops would be withdrawn from Mexico in a little while, and asked for patience on the part of our Government.

It is reported that Gen. Logan is satisfied there will be no difficulty, and that the Republic of Mexico will soon be peacefully reinstated. The Judiciary Committee of the House have agreed to report at an early day an amendment to the Constitution providing that the number of voters in the States shall form the basis of representation in Congress.

The Post's Washington special dispatch says: The President's message, enclosing the reports of General Grant, favors strongly an early restoration of the State governments. It appears to have deeply offended some of the members when it was read in the Senate. Mr. Sumner pronounced it only paralleled by Pierce's whitewashing message in Kansas.

The Commercial's Washington dispatch says: The President has sent General Grant's report on the condition of the South to Congress. It presents the result of the General Grant's report on the condition of the South, and is highly favorable in its expression of great confidence in the good faith of the Southern people and their A Washington special to the Post states that

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zen of the States as well as with the office of the cit.

zen of the States are seed as well as the content of the state of the people of the two sections, slaver and State rights, or the right of States to seed from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I are presented from the Union they regard the theory of the forewer of the protection of the States of the Protection of the States are designed from the Union the States are designed from the Union the States and the Union the States are designed from the House and the Union the States are designed from the Union the States and the Union the States are designed from the Union th

Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau, which authorizes the President to extend and maintain a branch of that bureau in any State in which slaves have been emancipated by the operations of the war or the amendment of the Coostitution, and also authorizes him to expend its operations or withdraw the military forces from the States in which he is satisfied that hostilities have closed, the insurrection been suppressed, peace and order restored, and the laws so modified as to procure equal protection to all persons in all their rights without distinction of race or color, including the right to make contracts, sue and be sued, appear as witnesses, buy or sell real estate, and all the rights of property and personal liberty. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Conness introduced a bill to amend an act for the disposal of coal lands and town property, which allows the right to make to any person actually engaged in coal mining upon the premises at the time of the passage of the act, and fixes prices at at \$20 per acre. A declaratory descriptive statement of such passage of the act, and fixes prices at at \$20 per acre. A declaratory descriptive statement of such passage of the passage of the act, and fixes prices at at \$20 per acre. A declaratory descriptive statement of such passage of the passage of the act, and fixes prices at a \$20 per acre. A declaratory descriptive statement of such passage of the passage of the act, and fixes prices at at \$20 per acre. A declaratory descriptive statement of such passage of the passage of the act, and fixes prices at at \$20 per acre. A declaratory descriptive statement of such passage of the passage of the passage of the act, and fixes prices at a \$20 per acre. A declaratory descriptive statement of such passage of the passage much time, and extending throughout different States, and had given a full and truthful report Mr. States, and had given a full and truthful report Mr. Sherman admitted that the report might be able and interesting, but would rather read it than hear it read.

Mr. Doolittle thought that Mr. Summer ought to qualify a statement that the message was intended to whitewash affairs that are worse than that of Kansas in the days of Franklin Pierce. He thought that Mr. Summer could not mean that affairs in the South were worse than those of Kansas.

Mr. Summer said he had nothing to qualify, and reiterated his statement.

Mr. Dixon denied that there was any attempt in the message to whitewash the condition of

particularly those interested with the Lw-making power.

I did not give the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau that attention I would have done if more time had been at my disposal.

Conversations, however, on the subject with officers connected with the bureau led me to think that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good judgment and economy, and the belief, widely spread among the freedmen in the Southern States, that the lands of their former owners will at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. In some form, the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights. in the message to whitewash the condition of affairs in the South, and said he could not suffer such charge to go before the country without protest.

Mr. Doolittle was pained to see the Senator from Messaghrent and the see the Senator from Massachusetts make the charge of false-hood in saying the message was an attempt to whitewash the affairs in the South. He said it was a direct attack upon the integrity of the President, which, he thought, no Senator could

lished and enforced, securing to the freedmen their rights.

However, it is independent of the military establishment of the country, and seems to be co-operated by the different agents of the bureau according to their individual notions everywhere. Gen. Howard, the able head of the bureau, made friends by the just and fair instructions and advice he gave, but the complaint in South Carolina was that when he left things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, advise the freedmen that by their own industry they must expect to live to this end. They endeavor to secure employment for them, and to see that both contracting parties comply with their engagements.

both contracting parties comply with their engagements.

In some cases I am sorry to say that the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabased of the idea. That the freedman has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of lands is idleness, and the accumulation in camps, towns, and cities in such cases.

I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination and great destruction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good counsel and upon whom they can rely.

The Freedmen's Bureau being separated from them, the military establishment of the country requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what orders they are acting under.

It seems to me this could be corrected by re-

It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with the troops in the South as agent of the Freedmen's Bureau and then have all the orders of the head of the bureau sent through to them. This would make a responsibility that would create uniformity of action throughout. the South would endure the orders and instructions from the head of the bureau being carried out, and would relieve from duty and pay a large number of employees of the Government. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. (Signed),

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of the Louisians members elect, signed by Gov. Wells, and the certificate of Mr. Barbour, of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. After the passage of the Farnsworth resolution in the case of Mr. Harris, a resolution offered by Mr. Banks was passed, instructing the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs to report whether any changes were necessary in the system of education at West Point and Annapolis Academies, and also as to the establishing of military and naval schools in each of the several States, in order to provide more effectually for national defense.

Mr. Washburne's bill to facilitate postal and commercial intercourse between the States was introduced.

green of the 18th from the Governor of Colorado, representing that the Legislature of that State has ratified the protosed amendment to the Constitution of the United States abulshing the provision of the United States and the States It is more stringent in its provisions than any for a similar object herefolore presents States. It is more stringent in its provisions than any for a similar object herefolore presents. It is more stringent in its provisions than any for a similar object herefolore presented. It provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors, with Marshals and District Autorneys, for the temporary discharge of civil draining the provision of the United States and Its Governors shall, by proclamation, invite the loyal people to elect delegates to a convention to re-establish State government. The delegates are required to take a convention to re-establish State government. The delegates are required to take a serve or you who has held civil or military office under-rebel usurpation. The coath to support the Constitution for the United States and the oath of alleciance are to be administered to the voters. The constitution formed must be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the oath of alleciance are to be administered to the voters. The constitution formed must be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the cash of alleciance are to be administered to the voters. The constitution formed must be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the cash of alleciance are to be administered to the voters. The constitution formed must be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the cash of the State of Tempo see the republicant of the Constitution of the United States and the cash of the Constitution of the United States and the cash of the United States and the cash of the United States and the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the United S

A dispatch from Washington says: Secretary Stanten has applied to Congress for an appropriation to purchase Ford's Theater, to be fitted up and used for the custody of all papers relating to sick or wounded soldiers, and hospital and operations of medical and surgical departments of the army.

It is positively stated that the President sometime ago restored all the Episcopal churches in Alabama to their former occupants.

The same dispatch says Mr. Stanton has again tendered his resignation to the President, and this time, it is said, insists upon its acceptance.

ing from the Government a considerable amount of tax due under the general law.

Mr. James F. Barker, a wealthy oil merchant, aged forty five years, doing business at 148 Front street, where he had been located for the last twenty five years, committed suicide vesterday afternoon in his office by shooting himself with a pistol, while laboring under temporary mental aberration, produced, it is supposed, by recent heavy pecuniary losses.

The Times's Washington dispatch says: It is probable that the appointment of the New York Collector will be made this week, and the chances are in favor of Mr. Van Dyke, the present Assistant Treasurer, with Mr. Conkling as his successor.

ent Assistant Treasurer, with Mr. Counting as his successor.

The World's Washington special says that Captain J. H. Van Derslie, of the 14th infantry, recently cashiered, has been reinstated. The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: General Carleton, commanding the Military District of Mexico, has been designated by the War Department to command an expedition against that portion of the Apache Indians, who have for a long time been actively hostile to our Government.

against that portion of the Apaces Indians, who have for a long time been actively hostile to our Government.

General Mitchell has just been appointed Governor of New Mexico by the President.

The Heraid's Savannah correspondent of the 8th says that the late city election was conducted with great quictness. Affairs in the contarty present a gloomy picture. The country is represented as bare of provisions, and the roads nearly impassable. It is extremely difficult to induce negroes to labor for any length of time continuously, and both they and the whites are indulging freely in extensive marauding, thieving, and other vices.

With the professed purpose of restring order bands of self-styled regulators have been formed, who are guilty of more erimes than those they pretend to be engaged in suppressing. Their shootings and hangings of negroes are of such common occurrence as scarcely to excite remark.

groes are of such common occurrence as scarcely to excite remark.

Thanksgiving Day was a dismal affair, the people not clearly perceiving what they were to give thanks for.

The late elections in Florida are reported to have been attended with much excitement and frequent disturbances between the citizens and colored troops.

A Washington special dispatch to the Tribune

sys a direct stack upon the integrity of the President, which, he thought, no Senstor could doubt, no matter how much he differed from in nopinion.

Mr. Sumner denied any intention of charging the President with falsehood. He said there was no question before the House when he made the remark, and that the statement about whitewashing referred only to a document which was read, and not to the policy of the President. He denied that he had ever in public lie or private questioned the honesty or patriotism of the President. He denied that he had ever in public lie or private questioned the honesty or patriotism of the President. Mr. Dixon accepted Mr. Sumber's retraction.

Mr. Tumbull said he wished to ask that this debate should cease, as controversy was not for public interest or welfare.

It was then voted that the report of General Schenz's should be printed with the other documents.

A resolution was adopted calling for the report of General Howard on the condition of the freedmen.

Mr. Cowan withdrew his objection to Mr. Anthony's resolution to refer all papers on representation of the lately-recellious States to a special committee of fifteen.

The Chalf stated that, the objection having been removed, the resolution might be considered. Before the question was offered by Mr. Sprague and agreed to:

The Resolved, the House concurring. That the Committee on Manufactures of the respective House inquire if the tax of the Internal Revenue act upon products of domestic manufactures of the resolutions be appointed by the Chairman to make suitable arrangements for the coasistion of the fave that the objection having been removed, the resolution might be considered. Before the question was taken, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Sprague and agreed to:

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of the Louisian members elect, signed by Gov, Wells, and the certificate of Mr. Barbour, of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Resolution in the case of Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, Referred to the Committ

dentils of the Louisiana members elect, signed by Gov. Wells, and the certificate of Mr. Barbour, of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. After the passage of the Farnsworth resolution in the case of Mr. Harris, a resolution offered by Mr. Banks was passed, instructing the Committee on Military and Naval Affairs to feport whether any changes were necessary in the system of education at West Point and Annapolis Academies, and also as to the establishing of military and naval schools in each of the several States, in order to provide more effectually for national defense.

Mr. Washburne's bill to facilitate postal and commercial intercourse between the States was introduced.

Mr. O'Nell hoped Mr. Washburne would not press it to passage, but refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, as it involved questions of magnitude to the country and also of constitutional law.

Mr. Washburne said the Committee on the Judiciary reported the same bill last year. The question was whether Congress has the right to provide free intercourse between the States.

Mr. Garfield introduced a similar bill last session, and thought the right of Congress to regulate commerce was entirely clear.

Olutions, addresses were made eulogizing the deceased by Reverdy Johns and deceased by Reverdy Johns and deceased by Reverdy Johns and Senator Davis.

General Sherman responded to the resolutions after their submission in a very feeling adcress.

Secretary Seward concluded in an earhest tribute to the worth and memory of the deceased, and craved no prouder distinction for the sess.

Secretary Seward concluded in an earhest tribute to the worth and memory of the deceased, and craved no prouder distinction for season.

General Sherman responded to the resolutions after their submission in a very feeling adcress.

Secretary Seward concluded in an earhest tribute to the worth and memory of the deceased, and craved no prouder distinction for the season of the season in law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs Sage, arrived yesterday morning. A

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on a bill to give the consent of Congress to the annexation of Backley and Jefferson counties, Va., to the State of West Virginia.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the bill to regulate elective franchise in the District of Columbia, with amendments, one of which modifies the privilege by restricting it to those who shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and

of the United States, where public works have been built or directed to be built, and what appropriation is required for repairs on the sea coast, lakes, and navigable rivers.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the Select Committee on Rules, reported a new one for the appointment of a committee on minerals and mining, to consist of nine members. This was agreed to.

Mr. Dawson, from the Committee on Rules reported a rule allowing each member \$75 for the long and \$45 for the short session for stationery. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson's bill, from the Committee on Dudcicary, proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the paying of the rebel debt, was offered.

Mr. Rogers, of N. J., argued that Congress could not interfere with the payment of debts. The inhaltants of the Legislature of that State has ratified the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

A bill was introduced by Representative Ashley, of Ohio, to reconstruct the Southern States. It is more stringent in its provisions than any for a similar object heretofore presented. It provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors, with Marshals and District Attorneys, for the temporary discharge of civil duties. The inhabitants of each State, irrespective and the United States in the English language and while his name. A new section is inserted prescribing a penalty of \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year for wilfully rejecting or refusing to receive the vote of any person entitled to that right.

Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill to maintain the freedom of the mabitants of States are regulations, which make inequalities in 7 ghts. and immunities on account of distinctions or differences of rule, race, or color.

Mr. Summer—When I think of what occurred in this chamber yesterday—when I call to mind the attempt to whitewash the unhappy condition of slave-master, and now I stand here, alse while an immense region of country, with its millions of population, is surrendered to the machination of slave-master, a

Missouri, and Mr. Bovd, the contestant of his seat, further time to take testimony, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Dawes it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the House the testimony, sentence, and a action of the Court martial which tried Benjamin Harris, a member of this House from the State of Maryland.

Mr. Raymond presented the certificate of election to the House of Mr. Keyle, signed by the Governor of Arkansas, and attested by the Secretary of State, with the great seal attached. On motion it was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Eliott introduced a bill to limit the liability of ship owners, concerning maratime license, and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Stevens presented the petition of Judge Warmouth asking to be admitted to the House as a delegate from the Territory of Louisiana, and purporting to be signed by 19 000 voters. It was referred, without debate, to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The following are the resolutions submitted in the House to-day by Mr. Lawrence, of Onlo, namely:

Resolved, That justice and the national security

The following are the resolutions submitted in the House to-day by Mr. Lawrence, of Onio, namely:

Resolved, That justice and the national security demand that as soon as it may be practicable Jefferson Davis, a representative man of the rebellion, should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest appropriate tribunal of the country for treeson, the most flagrant in character, by him committed.

Resolved, That in order that the Constitution and laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, and that offense may be made infamous and at the same time that question may be judiciously settled finally and forever; that a State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

Resolved, That public justice and national security demand that in case of the conviction of said Jeff Davis the sentence of law should be carried into effect in order that the Constitution and laws may be fully vindicated and faithfully executed and truth clearly established that treason is a crime and traitors be punished.

Itshed that treason is a crime and traitors be punished.

Resolved, That in like manner and for like reasons such of the most culpable of the chief instigations and conspirators of the rebellion as may be necessary to satisfy the demands of the public justice and furnish security for the future and those criminally responsible for the murder and for the starvation of the Union research of war should be tried and punished for the high crimes of which they have been guilty.

Forms of war should be tried and punished for the high crimes of which they have been guilty.

Resolved, That justice should not fail of its purpose, and that all who are guilty or are responsible for the assassination of the late President and the great offenders during the recent rebellion, guilty of and responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, as well as those guilty or responsible for other unparalleled violations of the laws of warfare, are amenable and should be tried, convicted, and punished by a military tribunal authorized by law, and sanctioned by the common laws of war and the usages of civilized nations, wherever and so far as may be necessary to secure the ends of justice.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation if any be necessary to provide juries for the trials for treasen, for writs of error, and to carry into effect the purposes of the foregoing resolution, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 18.

A fleet of upwards of two hundred sailing

FORTRESS MONROZ, Dec. 18.

A fleet of upwards of two hundred sailing vessels are in this harbor wind bound.

A row took place in Norfolk, Virginia, yesterday, between the 29th New York and the 30th United States colored regiment. A volley from ten or twelve muskets from the 20th was fired upon the colored troops, which was about to be returned, when their officers arrived and put an end to the disturbance. It at one time threatened to be very serious. Only one colored man was injured.

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MARRIED. On the 14th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Craik, Major Wm. P. M'Dowell to Miss Kate G. Wright, all of this city. On Thursday, Dec. 14, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Spalding, Mr. John E. Wilson to Katiz, youngest daughter of J. B. Viglini.

On Sunday morning, 17th inst., WILLIAM BARTLE nfant son of George and Hannah M. Forman. On Monday evening, the 18th Inst., CHARLES OGLE, poungest son of William and Sarah Ogle, aged seven pears, seven months, and twelve days.

In this city, on the night of the 16th inst., Mr. ABRAM TERRELL, aged 34 years.

One Flag, One Destiny GRANT AND SHERMAN.

e writing it in words of fire on the
BATTLE CLOUD. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is winning its silent victories, changing rebellious redsgrays, and yellows into rich blacks and browns, an

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nignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

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It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Pace for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally connect to the increase of Industry, Thrift, P. osperity, and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a prac-

and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

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It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers, and tageh them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them. It will devote constant attention to Markefs, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

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